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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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BOSTON'S LIBRARY PUSH CART, REALLY A BANANA WAGON HIRED BY THE DAY, WITH A REAL ITALIAN CART PUSHER, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE LIBRARIAN OF THE TYLER STREET LIBRARY AND BY A BOY WITH A LARGE TOWN CRIER BELL AS IT FOLLOWED ITS ROUTE THRU THE CONGESTED STREETS OF BOSTON'S "SOUTH END." WITH THE FOREIGN PATRONS—PRINCIPALLY JEWS, ITALIANS, GREEKS, SYRIANSAND A FEW OTHER NATIONALITIES, INCLUDING NEGROES—THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS WERE THOSE ON CITIZENSHIP AND HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH.

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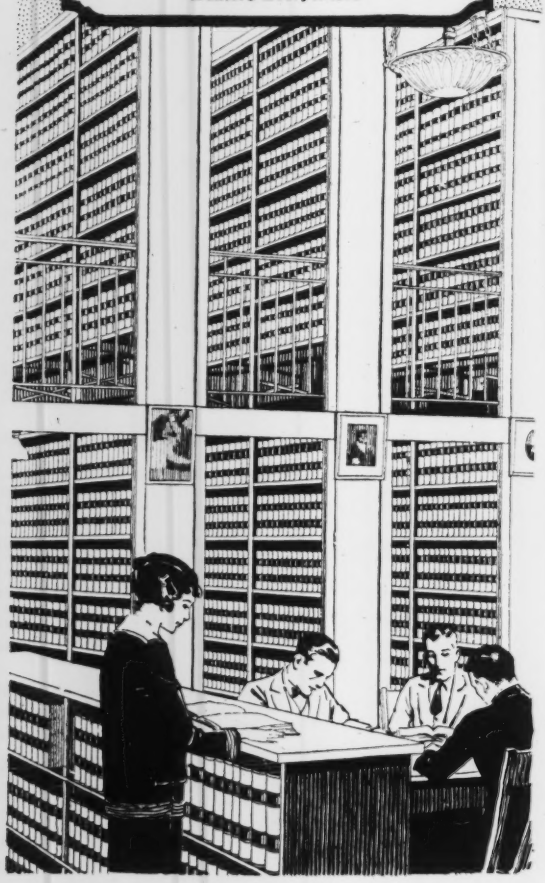

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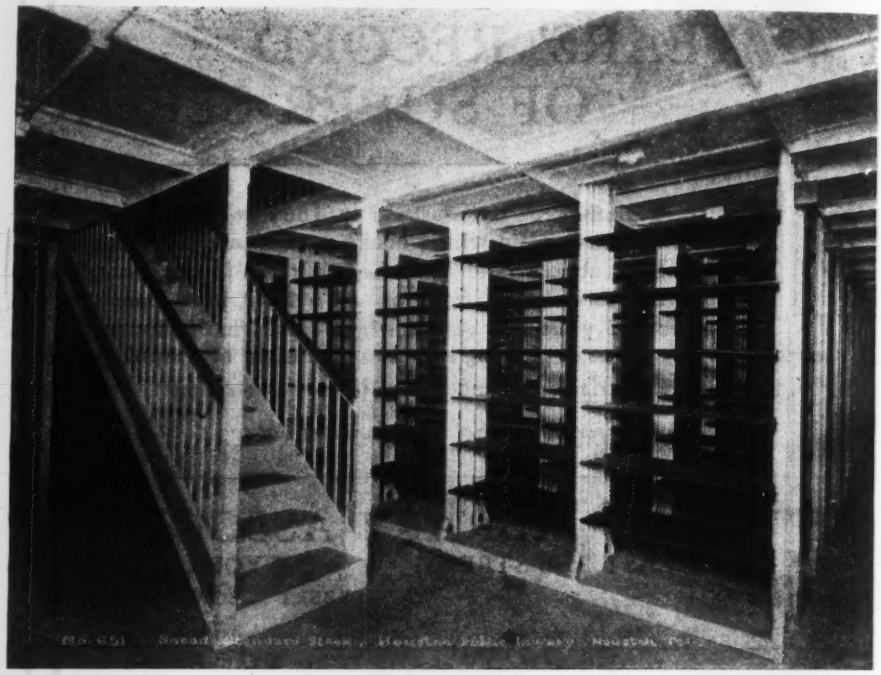

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 1, 1926

Cataloging 1876-1926

BY CHARLES MARTEL
Chief of the Cataloging Division, Library of Congress

IN 1876 the organization of the library asso- Bureau of Education with its monumental ciation, aided by the library survey of the report published the same year, gave an impulse to library development and to advancement in the solution of library problems thru organized co-operation not before experienced in the library world—it opened a new era.

For all that, problems are still with us, the same problems, yet how different, old enemies —or friends—with new faces. What, then, is the difference in the situation between '76 and '26? The answer is: Centralization of material in large libraries, Differentiation of service in special classes of libraries, and Specialization of technical functions, to a degree, in all but the smallest libraries.

At the first conference it was librarians who were minded to devote the greater part of their discussions to questions connected with cataloging; today, since many a day, it is catalogers who more and more infrequently are at the same time heads of libraries upon whom is placed the responsibility of the construction, upkeep, and improvement of catalogs; the catalog that could not be made better will keep some distance safely ahead of us, but we will keep trying to satisfy the calls for it, no matter how conflicting those calls among themselves, and how limited the resources at our disposal and our own capacity to use them to better and better advantage.

Several shelves of contributions have been added to the literature of cataloging since the publication of the first edition of Cutter's masterpiece[1] and of the forerunner of our present A. L. A. rules in Mr. Dewey's provisional report of the Committee on co-operative cataloging in volume 1 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Not to mention the large and valuable body of earlier literature on the subject these contributions include, besides controversial discussion and speculative theory, a variety of practical suggestions the result of clarifying experience, sifted and embodied from time to time at home and abroad in reports and in more and more comprehensive and explicit codes of rules. Thus we have among others as outstanding landmarks the Papers prepared for the World's Library Congress held at the Columbian Exposition 1893 (published 1896) which came to be regarded more and more as having settled pretty nearly definitely the principles and practice of cataloging technique, and Mr. Lane's admirable digest of cataloging practice and tendencies twelve years later in the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Conference at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, October 1904. A fairly high standard in the art of cataloging was set for us for some time to come in the rules of the Catalog Committees of the A. L. A. and the British Library Association. They take into account to a certain degree the needs of different classes of libraries. While the library is small it prefers titles abridged to the minimum, but evaluated if possible, and contents of many books analyzed as to subjects even down to chapters, work later dispensed with when the library has books on those subjects. The medium library inclines to an entry somewhat fuller, but still much standardized as to form of a number of details, especially the note of edition, imprint, collation, etc. The large library, and other libraries primarily devoted to research and bibliographic service, find standardized substitutions for matter found on the title-page often so misleading that they take and make exception in ever so many cases, tho they have not yet generally made up their mind in what cases full accurate entry is necessary—drawing the line is difficult. In the background, or rather in the foreground, is the element of apparent economy of the short catalog—we will come back to that later. Within the limits indicated by these differences, all libraries want the entries correct and consistent in principle, concise tho omitting nothing of significance, and accurate as far as they go. To make such entries uniformly or even fairly good, for thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, out of the millions of books from all over the world, of all ages, and on all subjects, books so diverse in make-up, language and other peculiarities—to

[1] Rules for a printed dictionary catalog in the public libraries of the U. S. Special report [etc.] Pt. II. 1876.

do that, I say, calls for skill in bibliographic technique and for experience. for wide, varied, and intimate knowledge of books, for discrimination, taste, and critical judgment, not thought of by many persons who have not seriously and conscientiously attempted it. As long as conditions existing in even the most resourceful libraries prevail, catalogers must be high class specialists in spreading, they must be able to cover a wide range of subjects, an accomplishment in rather doubtful repute and about to become extinct in most other professions in this age of specialization.

Codes of cataloging rules representing the most approved theory and practice of the foremost libraries have appeared also in many other countries,[2] and while more and more approaching agreement with American practice, they still differ from us and from each other in some material points in which greater uniformity needs to be secured before printed cards from different countries can be used to advantage in any one catalog without much editing or preparation for filing—that is to say with appreciable economy. One great step in that direction has been accomplished: the quite general adoption of the American standard size card 7.5 x 12.5 cm. Another move to be hoped for in foreign cataloging practice is more extended and uniform application of the rule for corporate entry, especially with reference to government publications and the official publications of institutions, societies and other bodies or organizations, in preference to the quite widespread practice of anonymous title entry customary in continental European catalogs and bibliographies. We believe this free use of the corporate entry to be one of the most valuable and practical American contributions to the art of cataloging, altho it may be admitted that it shows in occasional particular instances a tendency to overshoot the mark when applied with little discrimination to monographic publications, which are emphatically the work of individual personal authors, but happen to be issued under the auspices, or at the expense, of some body not otherwise auxiliary to or responsible for the work; credit for the generous aid in the publication of costly scientific works, commercially unprofitable, may be given in such cases by added entry.

There are other points where experience has shown the desirability of expanding the rules and adding further specifications, but there is not time for discussion of details here—after all, no matter how closely we may provide rules intended and supposed to cover every contingency there will always remain room for different interpretations in their application to special cases; no two books any more than any two persons are exactly, absolutely alike. Interest in one's work stimulates individual initiative which so often is a source of progress—it is not well to discourage that interest by trying to reduce the work at every stage to a wholly mechanical process tending to let us drift into ruts from which we may not easily extricate ourselves.

If there is still much difference of opinion in the matter of the precise form of entry most serviceable and satisfactory all around, there are probably few among us who entertain any doubt that so far as the physical form is concerned, the card catalog is on the whole the best for the library's principal catalog and for general use. The arrival of the printed card has indubitably settled the question—at least for the time being. In the report of the Bureau of Education of 1876 a list of 1010 printed book catalogs is given, 382 of them published from 1870 to 1876. The card catalog was still in a rather timid experimental stage. Twenty years later in the World's Fair papers Mr. Lane tabulated the cataloging practice of fifty-eight typical American libraries, in 1893. Forty-three had complete card catalogs, thirteen had printed book catalogs with card supplement. How rapidly the card catalog has spread and covered the field since then is perhaps most pointedly made manifest by a few data of L. C. printed card distribution—the numbers are estimated but I believe closely approximate. From 1898 to 1901 the number was negligible; in 1902 the first full year after the organization of distribution thru the Card Division about 30,000 cards were distributed to subscribers; last year, 1925-26, the number was probably close to 8,500,000; this does not include the depository catalogs and the cards used in the Library of Congress itself, amounting to other millions of cards. During this same year (1925-26) about 50,000 printed cards were received at the Library of Congress for the Union catalog from the Boston Public Library, California University, Chicago University, Cleveland Public Library, Harvard University, Illinois University, John Crerar Library, Johns Hopkins University, Michigan University, Newberry Library, and New York Public Library, and sixteen libraries in Washington.[3] These figures may serve to give a notion of the prospective possibilities in the use of printed catalog cards in the future service of national and international co-operative cataloging and bibliography thru centralized effort and administration. The distinction of first proposing the printing of separate catalog titles belongs, you remember, to Charles C. Jewett, librarian of the

[2] A list of the more recent available in separate form at the Library of Congress is appended. See p. 1069.

[3] The total number of cards in the Union catalog now approximates 1,500,000.

Smithsonian Institution, in 1847, tho a formal plan was not published by him until 1851. The development of the idea and the history of the various enterprises including the distribution of cards by the Library Bureau, and by the A. L. A. (proposed as early as 1886, actually begun 1897, and transferred 1901 to the Library of Congress), the tentative printing of cards for copyright books at the Library of Congress under the initiative of Mr. Hanson in 1898, and finally the inauguration of the first really successful plan and organization by Dr. Herbert Putnam in 1901, may be studied in the sources indicated in Adam Strohm's and Torstein Jahr's "Bibliography of Co-operative Cataloging and the Printing of Catalog Cards," 1903, reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1902. Dr. Putnam's forceful presentation of the economy and other advantages to libraries generally, as well as to the Library of Congress in particular, and his ability in providing the necessary organization, set an example and demonstrated how the most difficult task involved in every such enterprise may be accomplished, that of obtaining the means to put it in operation. A measure of credit may be allowed to the catalogers who spared no pains to do their part in a manner to deserve the approbation of their colleagues in other libraries so that in this respect also the undertaking received the support necessary to successful continuance and steady growth. To the other libraries thanks are due for this support and for the forbearance with which they accommodated their catalogs to the use of L. C. cards at the expense of their own preferred usage in many particulars, and for the tolerance with which they made, and make, allowance for errors and other lapses. Finally acknowledgment is due to the card distribution service under the administration of Charles H. Hastings; whatever success it has attained in meeting the heavy increase from year to year is to be credited in a large measure to his unflagging energy at work day and night for twenty-five years. As a concomitant of the distribution of the printed cards I may mention certain extra work on the part of the catalogers in the Library of Congress which I will try to define, tho it is difficult to set out clearly: (1) Re-examination of work at various stages between printing and filing, sometimes, to be sure, resulting in the correction of errors, but more often merely to answer requests for explanation and information; (2) doing work—recataloging as well as new difficult books—by request at a given time when it could be done more economically and to better advantage and perhaps with better results at another time; (3) repeated reprinting of open and occasionally other entries, bringing the printed cards up to date to include manuscript additions made at intervals on our own cards; (4) changing headings for entire groups of cards to match political or geographical changes, changes of names of governments, institutions and societies, that is, replacing portions of the catalog by new entries, when reference *ad interim* in our own catalog would answer equally well until the change could be made with more certainty and with less extra effort under more favorable circumstances a little later; (5) holding our own new copy in arrears at the printing office to expedite the reprinting of cards out of stock; (6) answering requests for bibliographic and other miscellaneous information not affecting the entries but originating thru the distribution of printed cards. Inadequate provision for this extra work, impairment of the force owing to war time and post war time losses and changes, not yet entirely overcome, and growing pains of a service ever expanding in new directions still subject the permanent personnel of the staff to rather severe strain. Thanks to the gradual effect of the reclassification of the service, conditions look more favorable for the future, especially if the increased facilities for professional library training shall succeed as well in attracting persons with ability to make good catalogers as they appear to do in finding aspirants for other, particularly administrative, positions.

Coming now to changes in the state of opinion with respect to the best form of the subject catalog there appears to be little, if any, abatement of the sharpness of disagreement, at least among librarians ministering mainly to professional and research workers. For general reference use in the public library the dictionary catalog may be said to have proved its superiority—I make the reservation that in libraries mainly or exclusively devoted to reference service a classified catalog is needed, not to say indispensable, in addition. The shelf-list fitted with guides and reference entries answers the purpose very well. An example of a notable compromise, a classified catalog with alphabetical subject index, supplemented by a limited alphabetical subject catalog, is the catalog of the John Crerar Library.

Taking a brief general view of cataloging from the beginning we know that there were library catalogs in antiquity, but of their character, what they were like, we know little or nothing. They may be presumed to have been very brief. The catalogs of medieval libraries consisted of lists of the bare names of books or authors, Biblia, or perhaps Biblia pulchra, a beautiful Bible; Cato, Cato glosatus; Gesta Alexandri Magni; Vitae patrum, and the like are typical entries, tho occasionally there are fuller descriptive entries. The titles were usually grouped under a few broad class headings.

Many such catalogs have been printed by historians of library progress and investigators of other subjects. We have for example the catalogs of the libraries of Canterbury and Dover, edited by Montague Rhodes James[4], and the catalogs noted in Becker[5], Gottlieb[6], Naumann's *Serapeum*[7], Delisle's Cabinet des Manuscrits[8], the collection edited by the German and Austrian academies[9], and in other collections. After the invention of printing some of the printers and publishers issued lists similar in style to the medieval library catalogs of the books printed by them. A slight advance during the sixteenth century may be observed in the first bibliography of note: the Bibliotheca Universalis of Gesner, 1545. Gesner sometimes added the date of publication of the works quoted. A little further advance, a small one, is noticeable in seventeenth century catalogs, for example in that of the Barberini library, 1681. The seventeenth century catalogs represent great improvement in method and technique. Audiffredi's catalog of the Casanate library is a model in many ways; other respectable and representative examples of cataloging progress are the Catalogus Bibliothecae Bunavianae, and Lelong's Bibliothèque Historique, the catalog of the French royal library. In the nineteenth century, with annual book production mounting into the hundred thousands, catalogs generally approach nearer and nearer the desired perfect type of entry towards which cataloging practice has been tending, as we have seen, thru the centuries. I need only mention the catalog of the British Museum, that of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the catalog cards of the libraries contributing to the Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. Scholarly book collectors with large and choice libraries set the pace. Gifts of such libraries and the demands of an increasingly learned public to whom these collections become accessible eventually compel the institutions owning such material to follow in providing reliable catalogs. And it is not merely the old books about which this exact information is wanted. Books of no particular interest yesterday, pamphlets which were considered worthless and were thrown away because they could be had for nothing, have become important and precious for one reason or another. The novels of the 40's, the dime novels of the 70's, become documents for the study of the social culture and psychology of their age and it becomes important to distinguish originals from imitations, doubtful reprints and reproductions. Few days pass that attention is not called to the omission of some matter or detail on a catalog card, which is significant and important to the persons interested; the same persons may be, of course, quite indifferent to the omission of similar matter concerning books in which others are interested. Each finds fault with the catalog if it falls short in answering his quest for information. Bureaus of information and bibliographic reference services are maintained, spending much valuable time in ascertaining facts to be found in other catalogs and bibliographies—why not have them once for all in your own catalog? True economy it is to make an entry which answers the purposes for which persons to whom books are necessary consult catalogs, and bibliographies when the catalogs fail: an entry not ornate and elaborate but correct, complete, and withal as concise as possible. It may to advantage include subject headings and classification symbols, translatable at pleasure into terms of other systems if desired. Once you have such a card then the book is cataloged for good, it need not be done over and over again. You may then make brief entries from it for any kind of finding list or bulletin you like, reducing it to the lowest terms but still accurate in all its elements. With duplicate printed cards you may combine these units into single library catalogs, into national, international, universal catalogs. You may have a geographical catalog with all the subject subdivisions applicable under each country, state, city or other local subdivision. You may have a subject catalog with all pertinent local subdivisions under each subject. Such catalog would save you and readers a vast amount of time now dissipated in making and following references from one part of the catalog to the other. And you can have classified catalogs and special subject catalogs or bibliographies *ad libitum*, provided you have schemes of systematic arrangements, carefully worked out in detail.

Planning and thinking of doing things has become a special profession also in this age of specialization: the world seems to be growing full of people who can think of things for other people to do; far reaching projects are studied and proposed, and more or less carefully organized and plotted on paper—to be passed on to the rank and file to do along with other, their regular, work. But the willingness to carry a long laborious enterprise thru to the end, to do a share of the onerous labor involved in it, that work of detail on which the value of a catalog or bibliography depends in the end, so that it will stay done, and the next project may begin where

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[4] James, Montague Rhodes. The ancient libraries of Canterbury and Dover. Cambridge, 1903.

[5] Becker, Gustav Heinrich. Catalogi bibliothecarum antiqui. Bonnae, 1885.

[6] Gottlieb, Theodor. Ueber mittelalterliche Bibliotheken. Leipzig, 1890.

[7] *Serapeum. Zeitschrift für Bibliothekwissenschaft, Handschriftenkunde und ältere Litteratur.* Hrsg. von Dr. Robert Naumann. Leipzig, 1840-70.

[8] Delisle, Léopold Victor. ... Le cabinet des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque impériale. Paris, 1868-81.

[9] Mittelalterliche Bibliothekskataloge. Wien, 1915- . München, 1918- .

the first one left off and need not begin all over again from the beginning—the work of the individual cataloger, in short—receives too often scant recognition and reward. It is one reason why catalogers are scarce, the other being that the work in itself *is* exacting and laborious, responsibility for errors of ignorance or carelessness can not be shifted, the mistakes come home to roost—more show can be made with less effort in directing the work of others where mechanical mass production is feasible. Labor saving devices and efficiency methods are useful in their place, but it is not economical "to use derricks to pick up needles, or steam hammers to drive tacks," as Dr. Poole used to say, nor I might add is it a proof of progressiveness to jump into an automobile to cross the street—unless it were that the machine must be kept going. The most wanted labor saving device in the business of making catalogs has not yet been found—it is a relatively cheap process of photographic or other faithful reproduction of the printed catalog card —typographical reprinting is unreliable and comparatively expensive. When we have that process one of our most serious problems will have been solved.

For the large library, for the home of the union catalog, the question of housing provision for the expanding card catalog is disquieting. It is time to get accustomed to the idea that the great centralized catalog is worth its keep. Next to the collections, the books themselves, the catalog, the indispensable tool of the library, is its most precious possession. The card catalog may need to be kept in bounds by printing comprehensive book catalogs, to which the card catalog may be the supplement for the current accessions. It is a question for the future. I leave it for another occasion.

Recent Foreign Codes of Cataloging Rules

Spain. Junta Facultativa de Archives, Bibliotecas y Museos. Instrucciones para la redaccion de los catálogos en las bibliotecas públicas del estado. Madrid, 1902.

Instruktionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge der preuszischen Bibliotheken vom 10. Mai 1889. 2. Ausg. in der Fassung vom 10. August 1908. Berlin, 1909.

Association des Bibliothécaires Français. . . . Règles et usages observés dans les principales bibliothèques de Paris pour la rédaction et le classement des catalogues d'auteurs et d'anonymes (1912) . . . Paris, 1913.

Vereinigung Schweizerischer Bibliothekare. Entwurf zu einer Katalogisierungsinstruktion für den schweizerischen Gesamtkatalog. Zürich, 1921.

Stockholm. Kungliga Biblioteket. Katalogregler för Kungl. biblioteket, samt anvisningar för anordnande av bokband. Av riksbibliotekarien fastställda den 30 juni 1916. Stockholm, 1916.

Denmark. Bogsamlingskomité. Katalogisering; raad og regler til brug ved ordningen af bogsamlinger, udgivet af Statens bogsamlingskomité. København, 1917.

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Three Notable Book Exhibits

COINCIDING with the visit of the fiftieth Anniversary Conference foreign delegation to Evanston, appeared Theodore Wesley Koch's "Florentine Book Fair" which is "in a way, a continuation of 'Notes on the German Book Exhibit,' Chicago, 1925." "In the writing of that booklet," says Dr. Koch, "I became interested in the subject of national and international book exhibits. In the hope of interesting others in the possibility of getting more foreign book exhibits in the United States, I have ventured to picture three notable book exhibits held during 1925 in Florence, Paris and New York." In addition to the chapters dealing more immediately with these expositions there are others on publishing conditions in Germany, on German book printing of today, and on the making of colored reproductions.

Reproductions in black and white from photographs, woodcuts, etchings, etc., and several beautiful color pages (printed by Max Jaffé of Vienna) ornament Dr. Koch's beautiful booklet which is of the same format as his recent "Reading, a Vice or a Virtue," his "Bibliothécaires d'Antan," and other bookish publications. Announcement is made of others to appear in the series: "Reading in and out of College," "The Laboratory of the Humanities," "The Bodleian Library," "The Vatican Library," "The Library of the British Museum," which, like the present volume, will be published by subscription. Subscriptions may be sent to the Librarian of Northwestern Library, Evanston, Ill. The cost of the present volume is $2 in paper cover; $3 in boards.

THE vote for a new library building in Cincinnati to cost $2,500,000 exclusive of site, passed handsomely at last month's election. This library serves both Cincinnati and Hamilton County and of all the bond issues submitted to the voters—street paving, sewers, hospital, etc.,—the library polled the highest number of votes. It went many thousands of votes over the fifty-five per cent of favorable votes as required by law.

Classification—1876-1926

By ERNEST C. RICHARDSON,
Consultant in Bibliography, Library of Congress.

AT the recent meeting of the British Association, Professor Thorpe, president of the Chemical Section, called the increase of libraries and the increase of cemeteries two of the great problems of modern civilization and suggested cremation as the solution for both. The human mind, he says, stands appalled at the prospect of the situation a hundred years hence. This recalls the fact that Mr. Secretary Hughes a few years since was also appalled at the prospect and feared that, at the present rate of increase "no one can master his material." This is the point of the matter, the mastery of material—the intellectual worker swamped by quantity.

Now this problem of the endless making of many books is a real problem, a big problem, and a problem of modern civilization, but it is not a new problem nor is it very appalling if the true solution is applied. The true solution is, however, not cremation, but classification—the subdividing of material into manageable groups. Classification is in fact the sufficient method of mastering material however great—the true solution of the problem of book quantity.

The problem is undoubtedly big. On its face it is appalling. Probably a million millions of books have already been produced. The annual output of new books demands the shelving space of perhaps ten thousand million octavo volumes. In a hundred years this would mean another million million. If those bibliographic fanatics who hold that every scrap of print is sacred and nothing should be destroyed, should have their way, all existing library buildings would have to be enlarged twenty fold this year. In one hundred years it would take three hundred thousand Libraries of Congress to contain them—twenty-five million miles of shelving—a thousand times the present library capacity of the world.

It is small wonder that men, taking production on its face, have for three thousand years since the Hebrew Preacher stated the problem, been appalled by the increase of books, and, taking counsel of desperation rather than reason have looked for relief to cremation or some other form of destructive solution.

Strictly speaking cremation is not a solution of the problem at all. It is, like pulping or pulverization, only a method of disposing of the results of selective elimination or weeding. The solution involved is weeding or the elimination of the unfit, and in the disposal of dead books cremation is only one of several methods and not always the most effective. When the problem was first realized indeed cremation was so far from effective that it preserved rather than destroyed. At that time a vast majority of the world's books were of clay. The more they were baked the longer their life expectation. Unbaked tablets dissolved or turned to dust when exposed to water or air as quickly as wood pulp paper does today.

Weeding is the method. Cremation is merely a favorite way of disposing of its weeds. This method of destructive selection has, however, in fact been the favorite or perhaps only recognized method of meeting the problem. There have been many famous applications of it. Some two thousand years ago a Chinese Emperor destroyed with his own hands all books in his library except those in two or three selected subjects and incidentally destroyed four hundred odd librarians who would not do likewise. A thousand years later, it is alleged—wrongly to be sure—the Alexandrian Library was burnt because whatever was worth knowing was in the Koran, and whatever was not Koran, therefore, just as well burnt. Since then Christians have had many a book burning of Korans in the same spirit. If those who burnt Korans and those who burnt everything but Korans had their way, the problem might, indeed, be fully solved and the world swept bare ready for a fresh start. This is the logic of selective elimination where men's tastes differ so much.

The trouble with selective cremation has always been that the wrong books are apt to be burned. If cremation were confined to dead books it would be an unqualified blessing, but in the erratic history of mankind it has happened more often than not that books were burned not because they were dead but because they were too much alive or because the literary coroners could not tell the quick from the dead. This is the vice of weeding in general. Few men are experts in the manifold uses which make a book alive. They tend to think that the book for which they have no use is not useful and to scrap it, whereas what is one man's poison is often another man's meat, and the book is destroyed by one is just what is wanted by another. Altogether the negative solution of weeding—the artificial selection of the unfit which has been in general the only recognized solution, has proved ineffective and dangerous to the problem of mastering material because it often destroys primary and irreplaceable material. It is now

facing the problem, not as the destruction of the unfit, but as the salvation of the useful, that the problem is to be solved.

Moreover it is precisely by dwelling on the destructive aspects rather than the constructive that the problem becomes appalling at all. When the mind is fixed on saving for every man his material and all his material, the problem becomes simplified to the ultimate. It is in each case reduced to one copy of every work wanted by the worker gathered for him and put where he can master it with the minimum expenditure of time and energy.

It is thus because of the failure to face the enormous quantity of books as a wealth of material to be mastered rather than a jungle to be weeded which has led to panic or cremation.

Looked at without terror one can make distinctions and the mass melts away rapidly. Three distinctions are effective: First, a distinction between the increase of books and the increase of libraries, then one between works and copies, then one between mass and mass broken up into manageable units thru classification. These distinctions made, quantity ceases to be appalling.

The difference between the quantity of books produced and the quantity of books in libraries is the difference between one and a thousand. Something like an English billion of books has been produced but less than an American billion survives in libraries. Books increase perhaps ten thousand millions annually, but libraries only one hundred millions. Somehow the natural elimination of unfit books by cremation, pulverizing or pulping disposes of ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of books produced before the problem of the selective elimination of books in libraries begins. When we talk of weeding, therefore, we mean only the weeding out of the less fit from this small remnant. It is true that many libraries still need weeding, altho rather by redistribution than by cremation, but this problem in fact is very small indeed compared with the mass produced. It hardly applies to one-tenth of one per cent of books produced, and the cremation solution applies to much less than one-tenth of the one-tenth of one per cent. Still it is a large and practical problem. No doubt out of one hundred and fifty million books in American libraries at least twenty per cent could be redistributed or destroyed with a positive gain in the mastery of material and a housing space gain of perhaps fifteen million volumes—that is to say, fifteen million dollars.

Again the confusion between works and copies has unnecessarily increased the illusion of quantity and the resulting panic. The billion surviving books represent only some ten million works with an average of a hundred copies each, variously distributed. In mastering his material a man deals with works not copies. There is nothing very appalling about mastering ten million works. We already have libraries with one-fifth this number—and on the whole among public libraries the larger the library is the better its material is mastered, altho the best types of thoro mastery to the last detail are found in some of the small highly specialized libraries. In any event up to ten million works there is nothing appalling in the problem of mastering the material, even if ten million works mean a hundred millions of analytical titles contained in these ten million works. Method and money—and not so much money really—can easily do it. This is proved by the modern great libraries.

This leads to the final fallacy which makes book production quantity appalling to the unthinking. This is the fallacy of looking at these ten million works as a mass, instead of dividing the mass up into manageable units by classification and mastering them singly. Every man's material is at most a very small fraction of the whole however many works it may involve. The problem is simply to segregate for each man his material—to take it out of its haystack and organize it. In short, the key is classification and the big rough constructive contribution is library classification. No one can master his material if he must himself hunt each item out of ten millions. It is a simple matter, however, if it is all put in pigeon-holes. Library classification does just this, first by grouping books on the shelves, second by grouping card references to these books and the analytical references to these books in catalogs. Shelf classification and subject catalogs, whether systematic or dictionary, alphabetical or classed, are the machinery.

The A. L. A. discussion of classification during the past fifty years has brought out many things with clearness. The discussions began with the question of fixed and relative location. It proceeded to the questions of broad and close classification. These brought out clearly the fact that classification is not needed until the quantity becomes considerable and the further fact that when the quantity becomes very great, the most minute subdivision is profitable. In short, it has shown experimentally that classification is the solution of the problem of quantity among books.

The discussion of alphabetical and systematic classification, whether for books on the shelves or cards in the catalogs, has farther brought out the value of dividing into the smallest concrete classes—the most minute groups to which a specific name can be given.

The many discussions of detail as to shelf and catalog classification and notations have had as their subconscious basis this fact that the solution of the problem of quantity and the method

of enabling a man to master this material is classification.

The story of practical library classification during the past fifty years is to be read in the light of this fact. It is a story not of developing theory but of progressive application. Almost all the practical principles which enter into applied classification today were recognized and applied by the founders of the A. L. A. Little has been added to the relative location, decimal and mnenomic principles of Mr. Dewey and the mixed letter and figure, author initial and expansive principles of Cutter. Some progress has been made in adjusting the schedules of classification to modern scientific usage and in the clarification of the principles. The Library of Congress system and the system of Bliss are undoubtedly nearer modern scientific usage than the Decimal classification has ever been, or even the Cutter system, and the work of Bliss on the philosophy of classification has been a real contribution to interpretation.

The main progress, however, has been not in theory but in the application. Here the story is one of great and rapid progress in the concrete solution of the problem of numbers. By the same token it is the story of unmeasured contribution to the simplification of the work of learning and the task of students in mastering their material. In 1876 a thin pamphlet of 42 pages could contain the Dewey, Decimal or Amherst system, at that time only partly applied to the library of less than forty thousand volumes for which it was invented, and at a time when the largest American library was figured at four hundred thousand volumes and the total number of the world's books was reckoned as two million titles. In 1926 the just completed Library of Congress classification forms a small shelf-full of stout volumes applied to a library of three million four hundred thousand volumes and the number of titles for a universal library is estimated at ten million.

Meantime with the rapid increase of books, the Decimal Classification system of 1876 has differentiated more and more until it takes a fat volume in the standard form and a prodigious one in the Brussels form to contain it and it has been applied to thousands of libraries. The standardized values produced by this are incalculable. The secret of this success is in part the soundness of the principle of decimal notation, including its mnenomic features, but it is almost equally due to the fact that it has been subject-indexed with remarkable skill and completeness. The now finished Library of Congress system is beginning to compete seriously with it, because on the whole its sub-divisions are more modern, but more especially because the extensive use of Library of Congress cards allows the automatic application of its notation. Some seventy-five libraries have adopted it and now that it is finished and the work of perfecting indexes going on, it is likely to be more largely adopted among the nearly four thousand libraries which use the L. C. cards. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the Decimal notation has proved its superiority and that, on the whole, the Library of Congress schedules are better. One could wish that the official Dewey system would adopt the Library of Congress outlines and apply the Decimal notation and index to them, forming a new L. C. D. C. which could be applied or translated automatically into or out of L. C. notations.

All this development has helped in the mastery of the material which has been growing rapidly in American libraries since 1876, and the problem of dividing this increased material up into manageable sections has developed into the formation of specialized libraries. These are multiplying so rapidly that the modern development and practice of applied classification may be said to be not the classification of books in libraries, but the classification of the special libraries themselves. The formation of specialized libraries has farther led to a development of specialized library classifications. The typical movement in classification today is in this field of special classification of and for special libraries.

Reviewing the progress of library work during the past fifty years and remembering that the point of library service is to enable a worker to master his material, it is hardly too much to say that the introduction by Mr. Dewey in 1876 of the principle of relative location has proved the one factor needed to make the classification of books effective for its purpose. The general application of this principle is automatically solving the problem of quantity. The present development of special libraries or special collections, with the growth of union cataloging and reciprocal service, promises to do the rest. In spite of the increase of books every worker can master his material more completely, more promptly and much more cheaply than he could in 1876, and this is due chiefly to the general adoption of book and catalog classification.

This paper was read at the A. L. A. Catalog Section's meeting at Atlantic City, October 5, 1926.

Free on Request

Libraries interested in Public Safety problems may secure free copies, as long as the supply lasts, of the public safety sessions of the 1925 Transactions of the National Safety Council, 14th Annual Congress. Requests for copies should be addressed to the Librarian, National Safety Council, 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

Subject Subdivisions and Uniformity in the Use of Subject Headings

By WILMER L. HALL
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EVERY experienced cataloger knows how difficult it is to secure and maintain uniformity in the use of subject headings in a large card catalog. In the first place, such a catalog is usually the work of many minds and hands, and represents a long growth, with ever-increasing complexity; in the second place, any contemporary group of catalogers shows a natural variation in its skill and point of view. In the main, standardized practice and guides make possible a high degree of accuracy and uniformity, but many discrepancies and inconsistencies nevertheless occur, of which no one is better aware than the experienced cataloger. Extensive and critical use of the catalog at any time will probably reveal such variations to the professional eye. Sometimes these may be easily rectified; often they involve so many related situations that it is not practicable to undertake them on every occasion.

Many inconsistencies arise thru the undiscriminating use of subject headings indicated on the printed cards distributed by the Library of Congress. Many of these cards are the work of various institutions and government libraries, accepted as co-operating cataloging agencies, whose subject headings vary in some respects from those of the Library of Congress. These cards often provide serious inconsistencies in the hands of unskilled or overworked catalogers. In recent years there has been an effort to indicate also Library of Congress practice, thus obviating a good deal of trouble. Cards turned out by the local library are also frequently a fruitful source of lack of uniformity in the use of subject headings.

To the cataloger who is on guard against these errors, there is another prolific source of trouble. Multiplication of material on a subject gives rise to subdivision of headings; particularly is this true in a large and quickly growing library like the Library of Congress. A library which accepts the practice of this institution may very naturally adopt subject headings embodying recent subdivisions without a re-examination of the material to ascertain if the subdivisions should not also be applied to existing headings in which they have not been used. This course may effect a separation of cards relating to similar material. Suppose, for example, material on agriculture in Virginia, including statistical matter, is entered under the heading Agriculture—Virginia; that the growth of such material necessitates subdivision; that the subdivision Statistics is adopted to cover statistical material on this subject; and the subject heading Agriculture—Virginia—Statistics is used. If there is not a re-examination of material so that the latter subject heading will also be made to apply to all this statistical material, similar matter in such a case will be entered under two headings, resulting in two alphabetical arrangements of the cards, and the user of the catalog will perhaps be misled as to the resources of the library on such statistical material.

Differences in thoroness and point of view of experienced catalogers also cause discrepancies. For example, a biographical work dealing with Virginia Baptists may be entered by one cataloger under Baptists—Virginia and Virginia—Biography; a similar work may be entered by another cataloger under Baptists—Virginia and Baptists—Biography. In the second case, one consulting the catalog under Virginia—Biography would miss this biographical work relating to Virginia. Such situations are realized by experienced librarians but are misleading to the public who expect to find the resources of the library on such a subject under any heading which applies.

To aid in the prevention of such discrepancies the Virginia State Library has been accumulating a record of applications of subject subdivisions, with references to supplementary and related headings. It is, in effect, a detailed supplement to the well-known Library of Congress manual, "Subject Subdivisions." Every application of subject subdivisions, however, is not noted; such a list would be too detailed for convenient use, and many such examples would add nothing of value. Local subdivisions are not usually noted as they are generally indicated in the lists of subject headings. Form divisions, such as Bibliography, are not usually given. In the case of other subdivisions, as many examples are given as are considered useful, all unusual and extended applications and combinations being noted. In the final analysis, of course, the use of headings depends upon the cataloger's judgment of what subjects are called for by the material under consideration; this list serves only to provide an additional guide to uniformity in the use of subject headings and

a partial safeguard against inadvertent omissions.

In the example given above, the cataloger, by referring to Biography, would note many examples of headings to which this subdivision applies, including both Baptists and Virginia. Under Baptists a note would indicate that biography of Baptists in special localities take additional entry under [local subdivision]—Biography; under Virginia (which might answer in our case as an example of such local subdivision) a note would indicate that biography of special denominations, sects, classes, etc., often have additional entries under [special denomination, sect, class, etc.]—Biography and [special denomination, sect, class, etc.]—Virginia. Under the same subdivision the cataloger would find, in alphabetical order, the names of various denominations, sects, classes, etc., to which Biography had been applied.

Each subdivision is shown. Thus, continuing the examples under Biography, we list also such applications as Illinois—Biography—Portraits and U. S.—Biography—Portraits. Consulting Portraits, one would find also these subject headings noted there among the examples of headings to which the subdivision Portraits had been applied.

In further illustration of the use of notes, the following examples are given:

Under Boundaries might be listed Oklahoma—Boundaries—Texas and Texas—Boundaries—Oklahoma. A note would indicate that such boundary questions relating to a special locality take additional entry, as Red River Valley, Tex.

Under Prevention would be listed Accidents, with note, *See also* Employers' liability, Labor and laboring classes—Accidents. Further, prevention of accidents in special industries takes additional entry under name of industry, as Lumbering, Sawmills, etc. Again, additional entry is often required under Safety appliances; and reference to subdivisions Safety appliances and Safety measures which may be required under special subjects. Here it may be stated, however, that, tho these notes and references may be very full and complete, in practice we are not inclined to duplicate such notes and references as occur in the general lists of subject headings.

Under Specifications would be listed Bridges and a note would indicate that specifications of bridges constructed of particular materials may require additional heading, as Bridges, Iron and steel.

Under Education would be given Negroes and a note would indicate that the education of Negroes in special localities takes additional entry under Education—[local subdivision]; that entry may also be needed under Negroes—[local subdivision]; also that the special subject of education may require additional entry, as Domestic economy—Study and teaching.

By consulting either Bibliography or Government publications, one would find U. S.—Government publications—Bibliography; and a note would show that government publications on special subjects take special headings, as Cuba—Bibliography; also that the publications of particular bureaus and departments take additional entries, as U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Bibliography.

Notes also indicate any special interpretation of applications. Under Means of communication would be listed Deaf and dumb; and a note would indicate that this heading covers lip-reading.

It may also be indicated when the subdivision is not to be used. We show this by parentheses. Thus, under Addresses, sermons, etc., there would be listed copious examples of the use of this subdivision, among them being Washington, George, pres. U. S.; but (Harrison, William Henry, pres. U. S.) indicates to the cataloger that we have not applied this subdivision here altho having cataloged material of such a character.

In addition to such references and notes, it is, in many cases, a great help to refer to subdivisions and have concrete examples of their application, showing how used and how combined with other subdivisions. Such a list proves a valuable guide to the use of subdivisions in many situations. I believe that any library confronted with the problems of subject headings in a large, dictionary, card catalog, or any library which is creating such a catalog, would find it a great advantage to build up such a detailed record and guide in its use of subject headings.

This paper contains the substance of an informal talk to a group of catalogers at the last annual meeting of the Virginia Library Association.

"Pacific Northwest Libraries"

"PACIFIC Northwest Libraries: History of their early development in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia," consists of three papers prepared for the seventeenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, as a contribution to the Fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the A. L. A. These papers, printed in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for October and now issued in reprint are: "Early Library Development in Washington" by Charles W. Smith; "The Library Movement in British Columbia" by John Forsyth, and "Some Early Libraries of Oregon," by Mispah G. Blair.

Library of Congress Subject Headings, Old and New

By EDNA L. GOSS

Head of the Catalog Department, University of Minnesota Library, and at present on leave at the University of California Library

IN the making of the catalog, that important tool which helps to open up the resources of the library to many of its users, the cataloger, as we all know, must have vision, in addition to all the technical requirements, and in no part of the work is broad vision, combined with common sense and good judgment, so important as in consideration of, and decisions on, subject headings.

With the whole field of knowledge before us, the problems are sometimes bewildering and intricate, and, as there are continually new developments and changes in the sciences, history, education, etc., any catalog which aims to give good service, as it should to justify its existence, must also be changed to conform to the changes in the subjects themselves. Expense of changing must, of course, be considered, but some changes are absolutely necessary. It is, then, in connection with changes in old subject headings, or addition of new, that I shall bring up merely a few points, attempting to give only some notes of kinds of new or changed headings, either adopted by the Library of Congress or found desirable in other libraries, calling attention to some kinds of changed headings which experience has shown that catalogers must be trained to observe.

While the Library of Congress cards were available for many years before the complete list of subject headings was printed for distribution, only those who were doing cataloging then can realize how great was the assistance furnished us when this L. C. list finally appeared in parts. The A. L. A. list had been very useful, but the larger libraries, at least, found it worth while to change then, if not before, many forms to agree with L. C. headings; and this conformity will become even more general in the future, since it is practically decided that no new edition of the A. L. A. headings will be printed. Our indebtedness to the Library of Congress which has made available to other libraries this invaluable list of headings used in that library cannot be measured and, with the issue of the second edition in 1919 and supplementary lists since, our appreciation of that great service has grown continually. Just recently, for a new edition of the United States Catalog, the H. W. Wilson Company has sent out inquiries as to whether libraries would prefer to have subject headings agree more nearly with those of the Library of Congress and asking for some statement of principles which might be followed. Questions as to use of old or new L. C. headings, or still different forms are, then, especially pertinent at this time.

In the majority of cases it seems best to follow the Library of Congress subject heading list now, but there have been, naturally, various changes made since the first edition, some of which are incorporated in the second edition and others, later, in the supplements, or on very recent cards. It is necessary, sometimes, for other libraries to make changes or adopt new headings in advance of the Library of Congress and it is interesting to observe some of the cases in which the Library of Congress has seemed slow to adopt a heading which at the University of Minnesota we had found it desirable to use for some time, such as Mental tests, Junior colleges, or Quantum theory.

The second edition of the Newark List of Subject Headings for Information File, compiled by Helen F. Gould and Emma A. Grady, published in 1925, omits probably a third of the subjects given in the first edition, 1917, replaces about an equal number and adds about five hundred entirely new headings, in a list totaling four thousand. The proportion of changed or new headings would be greater in a list of this sort than in the L. C. list, no doubt, but it is an indication of the need of constant watchfulness and foresight, in order that, as times change, the catalog, too, may be "off with the old and on with the new."

Various kinds of new or changed Library of Congress headings might be classified as follows:

1. Subject entirely new, e. g. Insulin; Project method in teaching; Air mail service; Sales tax; Lausanne, Treaty of, 1923; in L. C. supplementary lists indicated by a dagger.

2. Subject changed to entirely different form, e. g. Automobile trucks, changed to Motortrucks; Labor and laboring classes—Dwellings, changed to Housing, for all books since 1914.

3. Subject divided and part only assigned a new heading, e. g. Junior high schools, formerly under High schools; Employees' representation in management, formerly under Factory management, etc.

4. Subject subdivided, e. g. Economic conditions—1918-

Ireland—History—1920-
Labor and laboring classes—1914-
Ability—Testing.
Copper—Metallography.
Heat—Transmission.
War—Casualties (Statistics, etc.)

5. Subject changed only slightly in form, e. g. Debating changed to Debates and debating; changes from singular to plural, e. g. Lily changed to Lilies, Dog to Dogs, and many other similar headings; also from inverted to dash subheading, e. g. Man, Migrations of, changed to Man—Migrations.

6. New references, e. g. Zoning. See Cities and towns—Planning—Zone system; Fishes—Color. See Color of fishes; Social work. See Social service; Geography, Linguistic. See Linguistic geography.

Those designated as 3 and 4, subjects divided or subdivided with part either under different heading or subdivision, are those which, in my experience, catalogers need to observe particularly, I have found, as it is very easy to let the heading pass as on an old L. C. card, when L. C. has changed later. If the cataloger is not careful, material on some specific phase of a subject may be scattered, part under the old heading, part under new, or new subdivision. If L. C. supplementary lists were to indicate year, or month and year, when a new heading was adopted this would be of assistance to many.

In considering new subjects, general principles should, of course, be kept in mind always, and catalogers will still find the best statements in Cutter's "Rules," also useful directions in Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for Small Libraries" and Mr. Bishop's "Practical Handbook of Modern Library Cataloging," which has a good chapter on subject headings. We are also looking forward to Miss Mary E. Hyde's manual on subject headings which should be an invaluable aid, especially to students in cataloging. For new subjects it is well usually to consult a good general dictionary or encyclopedia first, or a special dictionary, especially for scientific terms, e. g. medical, to get a definition or statement of the subject. If there is no question as to form or usage, this will be sufficient, but there are many cases which require further consideration. For current subjects the periodical indexes, e. g. *Reader's Guide*, *International Index*, or *Industrial Arts Index* are very useful, constituting the advance guard in such matters. The *Cumulative Book Index*, listing books rather than periodical articles, indicates better in the titles of books, the form in which the subject may be crystallizing and the extent of material the library might possibly have to catalog. The *Booklist* may be an aid in small libraries. Several special L. C. lists to be used often are: Subject Subdivisions under Names of Countries, Cities, and General subjects, 6th ed. 1924. Subject Headings with Local Subdivision, 4th ed. 1925. Literature Subject Headings, 4th ed. 1920.

General catalogs, such as the London Library subject volumes, Peabody and British Museum subject indexes are invaluable, and then come special catalogs such as that of the Surgeon-General's library. Lists of subject headings in special subjects are also to be consulted and among these I would call attention, particularly, to the Union Theological Seminary "List of Theological Subject Headings," compiled by Julia Pettee, which we find extremely useful at times, as the L. C. list is weak in this direction. In a university library occasions come, also, when specialists on the faculty must be consulted, for advice as to the best form in some cases, especially scientific. Other departments in the library dealing more directly with the public should also be consulted.

The library journals sometimes contain useful articles on subject headings along special lines, among which might be mentioned Wilda C. S. Peck's paper in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (50: 1036-7) written from experience: "On Subject Headings for Psychiatry and Psychopathology." She recommends newer forms, as "certain terms are no longer in good form and for them can well be substituted more dignified and descriptive words." For example she recommends the use of the terms Children—Defective, Mental hygiene, Psychotherapy, Psychoses or Mental diseases instead of Insanity, and Psychology, Experimental rather than Psychology, Physiological. The University of Minnesota has for years used the term Psychology, Experimental, with reference from the form used by L. C. Psychology, Physiological. The cataloger should be on the lookout for articles like this on special subjects.

All the cataloger's general information and reading will be brought to bear on consideration of new subject entries, and I would emphasize also the need of familiarity with current terms and developments as found in the daily newspapers, as well as in periodicals and books, so that the cataloger may know how the public is likely to ask for new subjects, and may then adopt the best form with sufficient references from alternatives. In making references, of course, we want to avoid blunders like this found in one catalog: Turbines. See also Hats. The "See" references from alternative headings are most important, but changes in "See also's" should be made as needed.

Record of new or changed headings should always be made, either in an interleaved official copy of the printed list or on slips. At the University of Minnesota we keep a supplementary list on slips, noting the authority and defini-

tion. if new term, with any explanatory or qualifying statement needed. Occasionally we mark a new heading "Tentative" in our list. until we can ascertain what L. C. or other lists may adopt. A special slip list of headings with geographical subdivision is kept, and in this we indicate whether reference is needed from country, or city, etc., e. g. from Minnesota—Botany. Where indicated it is always made, then, whenever a new geographical subdivision is used and added to the list.

As Miss Hitchler says, subject cataloging is the "essentially vital part of cataloging. A broad point of view and a mind open to suggestion and conviction are most useful assets to a successful cataloger. . . . Constant vigilance, a flexible consistency, and a conservative iconoclasm are the price of a first class subject catalog."

This paper was read at the Minnesota Library Association's meeting, June 11, 1926, Itasca State Park. A short list of subject headings with possible or suggested changes from L. C., checked by six Minnesota libraries, was appended to the paper as read at the Itasca meeting.

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A TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES BASED ON DEWEY'S DECIMAL SYSTEM. BY ANDREW W. WONG, LIBRARIAN, NANKAI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, TIENTSIN, CHINA.

294 Buddhism
294 Works on Buddhism—General and Introductory.
294.01 Bibliography
.02 Compends
.03 Dictionaries and encyclopedias
.04 Essays, addresses and lectures
.041 Apologetics
.05 Periodicals
.06 Societies
.07 Study and teaching
.08 Comparative studies
.09 Miscellaneous
294.1 Philosophy of Buddhism—General and introductory
294.2 Buddhist scripture (Tripitaka Philological and phonetic works, Text-criticism.)
294.21 Philological and phonetic works
294.22 Text-criticism
294.23 Pali canon
294.24 Buddhist canon in Sanskrit
294.25 Chinese canon
294.26 Tibetan canon
294.3 Buddhist institutions, temple practices and customs
294.4 Buddhist missionary works
294.5 History of Buddhism
294.51 Buddha
Note: For lives of Buddhist sattvas and monks see 922
294.52 General history of Buddhist sects
294.53 General history of Indian Buddhism
294.54 General history of Chinese Buddhism
294.55 General history of Japanese Buddhism
294.56 General history of Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhism
294.57 General history of Burmese Buddhism
294.58 General history of Siamese Buddhism
294.59 General history of Buddhism in other places
294.6 Indian Buddhism—Sects and special topics
294.61 Indian Hinayanism
.611 Sthavira-vada (Thera-vada)
.612 Sarvasti-vada (Vaibhasikas)
.613 Satya-Siddhi-castra
.614 Abhidharma-kaca
.615 Sammitiya-vada
.616 Mahasanghika-vada
.617 Lokottara-vada
.618 Other Hinayana sects
.619 History of Indian Hinayanism
294.62 Mahayana of Vinayas
294.63 Buddhist logic
294.64 Madhyamika (Cunya-vada)
.641 Sutra
.642 Acvaghosa
.643 Nagarjuma
.644 Deva
.645 Vasu-Bandhu
.646 Bhava-viveka
.647 Jnanaprabha
.658 Other masters
.649 History of Cunya-vada
294.65 Yogacara School (Vijnana-matra doctrine)
.651 Sutra
.652 Maitreya
.653 Asanga
.654 Vasubandhu
.655 Dignaga
.656 Sthira-mati
.657 Dharma-pala
.658 Other masters
.659 History of Yogacara School
294.66 Buddhist mysticism
294.67 Sukhavati or Bhakti doctrine
294.68 Collected and miscellaneous work of Mahayana
294.69 Other Indian sects
294.7 Chinese Buddhism, Sects
.71 Hinayana sects
.72 San-Lun-Tsung
.73 Hua-Nien-Tsung
.74 Tien-Tai-Tsung
.75 Fa-Hsiang-Tsung
.76 Lu-Tsung
.77 Tsing-Tu-Tsung (Pure Land Sect)
.78 Zen-Tsung
.79 Mi-Tsung
294.8 Japanese Buddhism, Sects
.81 Sanronshio
.82 Hososhio
.83 Rizushio
.84 Tientaishio
.85 Hsingshio
.86 Zenshio gaku Hah
.87 Keitoshio
.88 Nigirienshio
.89 Other Japanese sects
294.9 Buddhism in other countries. Sects

The training class of the Louisville Free Public Library has been reorganized, the present plans being designed to meet the standards for training classes approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association. Cora M. Beatty, a graduate of Western Reserve, has been placed in charge.

Cataloging for the Small Library

By AVIS MILLER PILLSBURY
Recently Assistant Librarian, Bangor (Me.) Public Library

I VENTURE to say that the word cataloging brings up more varied questions among a group of library workers than any other term in library science.* To the public, a cataloger means more often than not, a person who has a chance to read books; too often cataloging means to other departments of the library, the department that works on mere drudgery, the routine and mechanical processes; while to the cataloger, it means so many things that I dare not voice any for fear that I may omit something vital. I think that it means to the library what the basement means to the house, and just as it is organized, so does the library derive benefit from it. Let us say that the catalog is the foundation. The type varies with the need. All houses do not need the same kind of basements. All libraries do not need the same kind of catalogs. It is rather difficult to say just what kind should be made until one studies the community in which the library is located. If the library is destined to grow rapidly, or even slowly but surely, then from the very beginning, if that is possible, it is important that the catalog, the foundation, should be planned for the large monument that it will some day be. There are workers who, in the past, could not in the beginning plan for expansion, and others who would have been only too glad to have had the opportunity to do so, had it been their lot to make the start. And there is that type of library, which for good and various reasons is not expanding at the present time. Around these several issues, hinge the great problems which confront the cataloger.

Sometimes the catalog has been founded upon a plan which needs to be simplified, but more often it needs to be expanded. And the worker is hemmed in by huge walls on which are painted the words "Be consistent, whatever the cost." To do this, it sometimes means following policies which have formerly been adopted, and with which one does not quite agree. So, if the cataloger decides upon a change, she must make the change thruout the catalog, and the larger the library, the more difficult is the task. In making a good catalog, and particularly a simplified one, besides numerous other details, there is the problem of cutting down the number of catalog cards to the minimum, without reducing the value of the catalog. In deciding how far this thing may be carried, sound common sense must enter in, because rather than be exhaustive, a catalog should be selective, and to make it the working tool it should be, one must be able to discern quickly and to make decisions which are consistent. In expanding, the process is a gradual one, becoming all the time a little more complex, particularly in the matter of subject headings and in classification. In this too, the slogan still is "Be consistent."

Given ten different departments, no two will have followed exactly the same processes, tho the same basic principles will have been carried out if the department was well established. If it has not been so formed, then the cataloger has a task, which, tho difficult, is all the more interesting. The task of putting her department on a firm working basis, and making it consistent is the aim of a good worker. If it were not for the "problems," would catalogers find real pleasure in their work? It is to be regretted that occasionally, and in my experience I have noted it but seldom, a cataloger does consider her work nothing more than a mechanical process—a process of a series of rules which must never be broken. Rules are good. We must look to them for guidance, but our problems cannot be solved merely by these mechanical devices. We must be the masters of our rules and not slaves to them. And because we must use our heads, our work becomes interesting.

There are to my mind, three definite ways, by which a cataloger may seek to know how to improve her catalog. First, by putting herself in the position of the patron; second, by getting the criticism of it from other departments of the library; and third, by noting constantly and carefully what inconsistencies pop up. Then by using her judgment, the cataloger, and in the smaller libraries it is often the librarian who does the cataloging, must decide how she can best catalog the books in her collection, adhering still to rules and striving to give the greatest service at the least cost.

It would be presumptuous for me to lay down any definite theories which would apply equally well to all the libraries here represented. So I am going to consider some comparative methods which I happen to know about, some applying to the large, and some applying to the small library.

A question which is all-important is: What shall go into the catalog? Its value is judged by its contents. Shall Library of Congress cards be used? In the larger library, they should, by all means, when they can be obtained. The time saved over the time spent in detailed cataloging more than offsets the cost. In the small

* This paper was read at one of the Round Table Meetings, at the Maine Library Association Meeting, at Auburn, June 3-4.

library, where the cataloging is of necessity simple, they can be dispensed with, altho for non-fiction, I should recommend their purchase. For fiction, the small library may employ very simple cataloging, with a brief author card, which consists of author's name, and as much of the title as is necessary to make sense. Collation may be omitted unless the work is in more than one volume. With a brief title card, when it is needed, and the shelf-list, it is not often necessary to do more for fiction, in brief cataloging.

The whole problem of cataloging fiction for the public library needs serious consideration. At best, much of the modern fiction serves only a temporary demand. I know of one library that does not catalog its fiction until it has proven its worth. When the book comes to replacement, if it is then considered worthy of a place in the library collection, it is regularly cataloged. Until then, only the briefest records are kept, namely an author and title file which is kept in a separate catalog until the book does or does not become permanent. Some libraries give fiction no number, altho it is cataloged regularly. On the shelves, it is arranged under author. Some other libraries give only a Cutter number, and arrange it thereby. These methods save considerable time. For added copies of fiction, the shelf-list record should show exactly how many copies there are. But I think that the cataloger should decide whether this record has any place on the author card. Some libraries use it, and many do not. The smaller the library, the less the need for it, for the volumes are usually easily accessible.

For typed cards for non-fiction, the process must be a little more detailed. The size of the library and the number of bibliographies and source books available, and the value to the particular library, will determine how much research a cataloger must do to get the correct form of the author's name. At any rate the same form for the same author should be used consistently thruout the catalog, both for fiction and for non-fiction. Next comes the matter of added entry cards. They should cover the scope of the book, unless there is a good reason for doing otherwise. Often the typing of these cards can be delegated to some assistant, perhaps a student. If the unit card system is employed, one card is made, and all others are made identically, except for their specific headings. This system has good points, tho I prefer the other system which employs different forms for the various types of added entries. This method involves far less typing.

Subject headings are among the most important of added entries. Undoubtedly the common use of Library of Congress cards has influenced their character, and because these headings are so comprehensive, there has grown up the need of modifying them to fit the demands of a particular library. In this respect the larger library does not have the problem which confronts the smaller one. An abridged list of Library of Congress headings would prove beneficial but so far as I know, no such list is available. There has been considerable discussion about such a list, and I understand that many catalogers recommend such a publication.

There are many guides helpful for choosing subject headings. Aside from the L. C. list, the "A. L. A. List of Subject Headings" probably heads them all. At any rate, it is extensively used. It is very helpful in its use of *see* and *see also* references, tho perhaps practically, there are too many *see also's* which refer from specific to general subjects. The *refer from* column has proved itself of value. It is not always expansive enough, but by using it in conjunction with the Library of Congress headings, it works very well. But, when this is done, consistency of form must be carefully watched for. The only way by which this list is kept up to date is by means of the *Booklist*, in which are suggested subject headings for new books, tho of course, the *Booklist* does not contain books on all new subjects, and so is of limited value.

There is a "List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries," [1] edited by Minnie Earl Sears. For the small library it gives very good suggestions. It is not comprehensive enough—and indeed was not devised for—the library which uses a great many scholarly terms, or for the library which makes very many subdivisions. It is based on actual headings used in nine different libraries, and so is a practical guide. As far as is advisable, the headings follow L. C. practice. Some things are omitted such as names of societies, and in general specific names, would of course be included in the ordinary catalog. Under English language are included all subdivisions which will ordinarily be used under any language in the small library.

For the Juvenile department, there is a list of "Subject Headings for Use in Dictionary Catalogs of Juvenile Books," [2] edited by Margaret Mann. The terms used are simple, and easily understood by the child.

For very new headings, there are a number of helps, such as the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, the U. S. Catalog, the *Agricultural* and *Industrial Arts Indexes*, the *Book Review Digest* and the *Booklist*. I think that the *Booklist* is very good in its suggestions. One may not always agree with the headings, but they are for the most part simple in form, and many analytical headings are indicated.

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[1] New ed. 1926. New York: H. W. Wilson Co.
[2] Chicago: American Library Association, 1916.

After deciding what guide to follow, the cataloger must discriminate on choice of headings, and it seems to me that the basis for such a choice is keeping in mind the author's point of view, and then choosing the heading which is consistent with former practice, and which will best serve the needs of the community. If the subjects are carefully checked in the guide decided upon for authority, and new ones written in when chosen, an accurate list is always available for reference. A record of subjects used, kept in one form or another, is an indispensable tool. Once having decided upon a definite heading to use, the form should be kept for other books on the same subject. If Library of Congress cards are used, the suggestions on the cards are of real value, in deciding upon headings to use. The choice of subject headings will increase or lessen the working value of the catalog. Some time ago in *Public Libraries* were given some examples of curiosities found in different catalogs: Worm gearing listed under Medicine and Biology, Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," under Agriculture, "Children of the Abbey" under Architecture.

See references should be used to guide the reader from one form of name to another, or from one subject to another. *See also's* guide the reader to subjects of similar or allied material. It is well to be sure when either is used to have something in the catalog for the reader to see or see also, after he has followed up the reference. Nothing in the catalog can be more exasperating than a *see* or *see also* reference, which is not in order and cannot serve its purpose. And do not err in using too many *see also* references, particularly in the matter of referring from specific to general subjects. This is all too common a pitfall.

The smaller the library, the more important it is that analytics be made, particularly subject analytics. For their value to the reference department, too much cannot be said. The smaller the library, and especially if it has open-shelf, the less the need for a complex catalog, and the more need that anything of value which is hiding modestly within a book, be brought to light. Bibliographies of research value, reference material, and local material by all means, may by the free use of analytics become a working guide for the service which the library gives.

And I could go on and on, and still there would be no end to the numerous problems. When I hear people say that they can't bear cataloging, it is so monotonous, I answer that every book is different, every title is different, even the same authors have different names—so where does the monotony begin? Can it be that these people look no further than the rules?

Just a word about classification, for this is the key by which the collection of books is thrown open to the public. This is necessarily involved in the large system. Time will not permit my going into details about it. The standard classification tables, namely the Library of Congress and the Dewey Decimal, are a maze of numbers, which for the most part are so logically carried out, that it is almost incomprehensible that the idea could ever have been conceived. And they work out splendidly—and simply. Most small libraries use the Dewey Decimal system, or an adaptation of it, some of the larger libraries are changing over from it to the Library of Congress classification. I think that the cataloger who has never had classification as part of her work has missed one of the most interesting problems. In connection with this subject, I refer you to a poem by Margery Doud of the St. Louis Public Library in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1921, Vol. 46, p. 124.

The Printed Card and its Makers

AS already reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (November 1, p. 950) the American Library Association, at one of its general sessions at Atlantic City in October, recorded its enthusiastic appreciation of the printed catalog card and its makers:

"To Herbert Putnam, whose far-seeing vision sensed from the outset the possibilities of the printed card for books in the service of all libraries. . . .

"To James Christian Meinich Hanson, long chief cataloger of the Library of Congress, whose patience and determination as chairman of the committee engaged on a cataloging code finally produced the present Anglo-American rules. . . .

"To Charles Martel, the present chief of that division, a worthy successor of Mr. Hanson, who . . . has kept the card work at its high level.

"To Charles H. Hastings, chief of the card division from its inception, to whose diligence and faith the printed card work owes more than can be told, and

"To all who have worked in the last twenty-five years in preparing, printing and distributing cards from the Library of Congress. . . . We congratulate ourselves on the work of these men in these years and convey to them our sincere and hearty thanks."

Copies of the memorial were distributed at the meeting, and librarians who did not then secure copies may obtain them by sending three cents to the A. L. A.

The University of New Hampshire Library is this fall sending its *Library Lantern* to all students by sections, one number being addressed to all students in two residence halls, another to those in two others. Students so desiring receive all numbers as issued.

"A. L. A. Catalog, 1926"

Reviewed by Elva L. Bascom, Instructor in Book Selection at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh

THOSE who were fortunate enough to attend the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference realize as never before that American librarianship has come a long way since 1876. Any librarian who examines carefully this fiftieth-anniversary-year Catalog* has another means of comparison if he or she owns a copy of the 1893 "Catalog of the A. L. A. Library." That catalog, the library which visualized it, and the "World's Fair Papers" were the outward expressions of the status and the faith of the profession a little over thirty years ago, and we have no more reason now—after hearing the many assurances from our foreign visitors in October—than we had in our library-school days to question the statement that they were a revelation and a source of inspiration to educators and librarians visiting the great Chicago Fair. That may have been the "day of small things" in the eyes of our younger group, and so it was in many respects, but it was most certainly not the day of small librarians, nor of small devotion to an ideal, even when that ideal led straight to a difficult task.

The writer of this review can testify to what extent the effort that went into the next Catalog was small! A searching of memory brings to light only one item that could be called "small" —the salaries, unless one can speak of time as small. The time for the compiling, note-writing and editing had to be "made" on the part of the New York State Library workers, and no doubt the same is true of the staff at the Library of Congress which printed it. What the two Supplements cost their respective editors, only they and their assistants know, and they are both as yet too busy and useful to waste time in the telling. If ever a history of these really unique undertakings is to be written, it should be done soon, while we still have with us some of the people who had not only a conviction of their value but the energy and executive ability to push them to completion. But they are now a part of history, and we turn with a smile of welcome to the handsome, plethoric volume labeled in generous gilded letters, "A. L. A. Catalog, 1926." Even the look of it promises riches, and its contents do not belie its appearance.

Both in dress and in type it has a dignity and general excellence that are worthy of the character of the work and its sponsor. The selection of types is good, the spacings generous between entries and columns. One could wish that more space had been allowed between divisions, or that a larger type had been chosen for the headings, or preferably both. They are difficult to detect in a page where so many lines are necessarily broken. This is especially unfortunate because there are no guide heads at the tops of pages, but only the serial numbers. The center head "Literature" runs over one hundred and fifteen pages, "History" over seventy-seven pages, and "Description and Travel," "Biography" and "Fiction" over about the same number, with these small and crowded headings in the columns as the only clues to aid in one's search for "English Poetry—Collections" or "War of Secession" or "Arabia." The serial numbers are an aid to swift finding after one has turned to the index for help, but they do not compensate for the lack of headings.

As to the selection in general, any would-be critic is referred to the editor's preface, especially her "Apologia pro Vita Sua" and "Descriptive Note." The mass of material to be handled for a dateless general list is appalling, and no procurable staff can cope with it to their own satisfaction within the space of two years. Without the time needed for exhaustive study, the reviewer feels justified in prophesying that the "bookish" librarians as well as those who will use this list as a tool for selection, will find it satisfactory in the larger fields. The Sociology, Applied Arts, Fine Arts, Literature, History, Biography and Fiction sections are very full and are amply annotated. There is a surprising scarcity of good books in some divisions of the Philosophy, Religion and Science sections. A number of old books that are still useful, at least in small libraries, and are not wholly replaced by the newer ones, are "conspicuous by their absence." There is the possibility, of course, that they are out of print, but many books that have suffered this catastrophe have been listed in other sections. In Botany and Zoology no attempt has been made to cover the country; not a half-dozen titles of flower or bird books are listed, except for "east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Southern States." The books for other sections are seldom to be had from regular publishers but they exist, and the inclusion of a limited number would have been appreciated. Of the forty-three books on flower gardens entered or mentioned in notes, the sectional value of but two is indicated, and then it is in the titles. Likewise, there seems to have been no attempt to indicate

* A. L. A. Catalog, 1926. An annotated basic list of 10,000 books, edited by Isabella M. Cooper. Chicago: American Library Association, 1926. 1295p. $6.

the sectional value, or lack of value, of the general gardening books.

The General Works group is particularly valuable for the full notes which accompany notes are very helpful tho far from uniform government bureau indexes had either been included or given a note; and the scholarly quality of some other sections seems to warrant surprise at the omission of such research aids as Courtney's "Register of National Bibliography," the British Museum Subject Indexes, and other scholarly or comprehensive bibliographic aids, both general and special.

It is evident that much care has been expended on Literature, the largest section. The notes are very helpful though far from uniform in choice of material and character of comment. In some divisions, the quality or charm of a work is emphasized, in others the facts of content or plot. In a few cases one would like to transfer the title in the entry and in the note, or substitute another; examples are Miss Reese's and Miss Millay's poems and Granville Barker's plays. Those who agree with Carl Van Doren that "The Genius of America" remains the best of the many good things from Stuart Sherman's pen will be sorry to see it "noted" while "Americans" has the entry place. But these items of preference are too slight to amount to the size of a fly in our amber of satisfaction.

The bulk of Description and Travel is less, and yet it looms large in some subjects. For example, ten atlases are recommended, with a range of price from two to fifty dollars; one can almost see the volumes that will soon be racing across the country, to solve the question: Which is the best atlas for us to buy? Probably the mortality in some country literatures has been heavy, and this may account for what seems to be a lack of balance. Under antiquities, for instance: The not-so-old books on the discoveries in Crete are missing and we are asked to buy the first volume of an expensive three-volume work, not yet completed. We can in this case turn to the children's section and get Baikie's "Ancient Crete." But we cannot do that for North American archaeology, and there is a need there which Osborn's "Men of the Old Stone Age" (which we turn to 571 to find) does not meet. On the other hand, nineteen works on Roman and fifteen on Egyptian antiquities are listed. In the modern sections seemingly nothing really worth while was omitted. How is one to choose from nineteen books on London? There has evidently been a high rate of mortality in books about Germany, which is represented with seven titles. If Schauffler's "Romantic Germany" and Collier's "Germany and the Germans" are out of print, would their inclusion not have encouraged their publishers to reprint them? Shall we have to relinquish Hopkinson Smith's charming "Gondola Days" and "A White Umbrella in Mexico"? And is Janvier's "Legends of the City of Mexico" out of print too? It is too bad to let any book go that brings that great, puzzling country any nearer to us, and helps us to understand its civilization and its difficulties.

The Biography section is a treasure house of good reading, warranted to furnish a long and happy evening to any one who has been a biography addict for a term of years. It is impossible to criticize it! One is glad to have all the Adams family together, the Bensons too if any reader prefers them; if any Roosevelt authors have escaped among the eleven listed, let us add them in the margins. We would gladly sacrifice one of the four Chekhov items if by so doing Mrs. Conrad's too-recent little book on her great husband could have been inserted, and also almost any one of the nine Napoleon titles necessary in order to include Rosebery's "The Last Phase."

The Children's section contains about 1950 of the 10,295 entries in the entire Catalog. The largest classes are, of course, fairy tales and stories. Contrary to time-honored usage, with the six score titles in 398 have been included the modern fairy tales, tho the 292 and 293 classes have been retained for mythology. The Mother Goose rhymes are entered in the 398's under that heading, but in the picture books section, entries are under compiler or illustrator, and neither in the subject headings or the index does one find the Mother Goose picture books. This is an unimportant omission so far as children's librarians are concerned but this information is constantly being asked for during children's book weeks and in bookshops at the Christmas season, when untrained helpers are often employed. Of the 240 stories about 40 are of the last two years, which seems a large proportion for a basic list. In fact, the list as a whole is open to considerable criticism for its generous attitude toward recent books, when one considers it as an order to be filled for starting a children's room. In so limited a selection it would seem that a more conservative policy would have been wiser. There are included a good many books about the value of which children's librarians are not agreed; on the other hand, many books which have been accepted by them and which have been used in other standard lists are missing. It is not possible to cite examples to any extent, but one dislikes to see only one book under the heading Citizenship; Dole and Richman have proved their usefulness, and the one listed is not a substitute for either of them. Many will regret the absence of "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," while "Peter and Wendy" is in both lists; also of "Masters of the Guild," not mentioned in the note under "In the Days of the Guild." There

is a considerable number of titles for the intermediate years; such as "Martin Pippin," "Bob, Son of Battle," "Moby Dick," Trevelyan's "Garibaldi," and Helen Keller's "Story of My Life" —all in both lists. These "bridging-the-gap" books are a problem in list-making. Will not some one initiate a new policy, either by putting them in a separate section or by indicating their status or double use? "Two Years Before the Mast" is in both lists also (in a children's edition only) tho the index lists the adult entry alone.

The editions chosen are in the majority of cases the more expensive ones; the average is about two dollars. There is such a large number of editions today that it would be too great a task to cite even those that have been accepted as good for library uses, but a fine opportunity to be helpful has been lost in not citing a choice of the best cheap edition available. No list of "inexpensive editions of children's books" can be prepared by the harassed librarian from this Catalog. If time failed for this service, a list of editions with discriminating notes, such as the "Standard Catalog for High School Libraries" has, would have been of great value. On the whole, it is a good selection, well edited and annotated, but it will not be "the final word" among children's librarians.

With regard to the general features of the Catalog there are several things that remain to be said. The careful information about other editions or other bindings and prices, the inclusion of the contents of series, of a selected list of vocal scores, and the characterization of various editions of the poets (tho given only at the beginning of the American list and not referred to with the English) will receive the gratitude of book selecters. Another cause for gratitude is the subject headings in the index, picked out in black type to make consultation easy. The absence of any cross references will make some difficulty for the general user but should not trouble the librarian—at least not the librarian who has to struggle with a card catalog daily. A curious omission is a statement of the policy with regard to the inclusion of out-of-print books, and of the policy governing the decisions as to the line of demarcation between the adult and the children's list. Many titles are duplicated, sometimes in the same edition but oftener in different editions; always, of course, with different notes. In such a limited list, considering the field covered, it would seem wiser to use a title but once, with a reference in the other list. In the case of one title at least there is a duplication in the adult list—Bigelow's "Sex Education," under 176 and 612.6.

The choice of editions in a few cases seems strange. One would naturally choose a Houghton edition of "Outre-Mer" in place of an Altemus at seventy-five cents; George William Curtis seems odd in an Everyman's binding, but no other may be available. In the case of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" the Oxford Standard edition is surely preferable to a two-volume one.

The policy of using notes without giving credit seems a dubious one. If certain libraries are willing to pay trained people to make good notes, and also to pay the bill for getting them into print, it is fair that they should receive credit for them thruout the profession. The H. W. Wilson Company has been very careful in this matter in the "Standard Catalog," and its example should have commended itself to the A. L. A. Editorial Committee. The notes will inevitably be uneven, whatever their sources, and the editor has recognized that fact in her introduction. But, however unequal in quality and length, they are rather even in their helpfulness, tho one naturally has a prejudice as to the varying points of view of their writers. In the Literature and Fiction sections there are many "delightfuls" and "fascinatings," and there are a few misfits—as "A very pleasant library handbook" for Egan's "Confessions of a Booklover," which is misleading as well as inadequate. In fact, there are a good many inadequate notes; the "Forsyte Saga" has one.

The use of the Decimal Classification is perhaps of too little general interest to discuss, but it would be interesting to have a show of hands on some of the usages adopted here. Much could be written on the subject headings, which show a lack of uniformity and omission of important analytics. It is easy to recognize the source of the trouble—the use of headings on Library of Congress cards without checking with a unified list and, in some instances, without an examination of the books. Some books of automobile travel have the proper heading, but as many more have not; so also with "Walking." "Roads" answers in the United States but in England it is "Roads—Great Britain." We find "European War—Poetry" for Miss Letts' and Sassoon's poems but not for Brooke's, Gibson's or Graves': "Woman" and also "Women" with subhead "Biography"; "Sea poetry" and "War poetry," with no other heading but "Poetry of places" and also country headings. The L. C. heading for Mackey's "Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names" has been used, "English language—Pronunciation" (tho its contents are almost everything but English), and no entry under "Names." One doubts the value, in any library that would turn to this catalog for guidance in subject headings, of such headings as: "Marches, Italy," "Borders of Scotland," "Kansu," and "Cinque Ports"—all used in place of country names. In some books, analytics for chapters on individuals have been indicated, in some they have not. These irregu-

larities mean nothing to a large library, but they are a source of difficulty to small ones. Moreover, both lack of uniformity and omissions are reflected in the subject part of the index, and render a book less useful.

It is to be regretted that an experienced library editor could not have given the copy a reading. We might not have had "Irving Brown" and "Irving Henry Brown," "Margery Williams" and "Margery Williams Bianco" (in both cases listed as two authors in the index), nor perhaps Hendrick Willem Van Loon—tho such errors as this are hard to eliminate entirely. Some at least of the missing death-dates would have been supplied, such as Blunt, Cawein, Guiney, Hewlett, Holt, Inness, Landor, R. D. Paine, Josephine Preston Peabody, Quick, and our own W. R. Eastman. If Joshua Slocum is living, it must be "with the mermaids down below." Frederic (no *k*) Palmer's "Heretics, Saints and Martyrs" should be rescued from the war correspondents' possession in the index. Transliteration is certainly not for a mere editor, but every user of the Catalog would be happier if something could have been done to allow the retention of "Tagore," "Breshkovsky," and "Carrick" (for "Karrik" in the Children's list).

Despite what has been said by way of criticism in this too-long review, and anything more that may be said, the "A. L. A. Catalog, 1926" is going to be an important tool, and every one connected with its fashioning should have the gratitude of the profession. To borrow a sentence from the note on Van Vechten's "Excavations": "Many a weary hour may be forgotten in perusal of these pages."

Uniform Subject Nomenclature for use in Catholic Libraries

By LESTER KUENZEL
Librarian of Columbia College Library, Dubuque, Iowa

ABOUT a year and a half ago we undertook the task of working out a plan of procedure for supplying proper subject headings for Catholic literature. We take literature here in its broadest sense; that is to include the entire field of Catholic literary activity. At first sight it may not appear to be very extensive, but, once we enter upon a wide survey of the subject in all its phases, it assumes considerable magnitude. It is a long time since the first appearance of Catholic literature. Down thru the ages the Church has exerted an influence in all spheres of human knowledge.

We know of no library or organization that has worked out a system of subject nomenclature which can be applied to the L.C. and D.C. systems of classification and which is capable of consistent logical expansion. The Library of Congress has the best thus far devised; the Belgium plan seems to me far inferior to it.

We have used the word "proper" in designating the subject headings for Catholic literature for two reasons. We must consider tradition and terminology of primary importance. They are quite distinct but so interwoven that they determine, in a great measure, our nomenclature in the sacred sciences. Tradition has given us the material and terminology has given us the form. Our terminology is the vehicle whereby the thought and feeling of one age pass down to another age. Our terminology is difficult to grasp because it represents the quintessence of thought and argument to which learned and pious men have for centuries devoted themselves. It has grown out of the efforts of scholars to be exact and explicit. Naturally, then, it has followed the same process of development as the terminology of the other sciences. It is more complete and scientific in our Latin than in our English literature. When, therefore, we assign subject headings to Catholic subjects we naturally feel obligated to use the terminology that is consonant with Catholic thought.

Vagueness produces confusion. In library work a vague idea of the subject produces a vague classification and a vague subject nomenclature. It produces such subject headings as are misleading or so broad as to have well nigh no import. Vagueness seems to be the chief defect in the choice of subject headings as now applied to Catholic literature.

We here submit the tentative program which we shall endeavor to follow.

1 *Canon Law.* It was not until the appearance of the "Codex Juris Canonici" that we had a systematic code of existing laws. It is the fruit of centuries of experience. It was not a revolution but a codification. Some elements of the old law were omitted; some were modified to meet existing conditions, but in substance it remained the same. It now forms the basis of discipline and legal procedure.

2. a. *Liturgy.* Liturgy has to do primarily with the Mass. There are five chief liturgies and these in turn are subdivided according to rites. It seems advisable to give more prominent place to rites than to liturgies.

b. *Ritual.* Ritual pertains chiefly to the administration of the sacraments and the sacramentals. Here again we must make provision for the various rites.

The ceremonial, exegetical, and homiletic phases of liturgy and ritual will constitute fully half of the literature on these subjects.

3. *Church music.* Hymnology is to be included, but our chief concern here will be with regard to Gregorian chant.

4. *Theology.* This is a broad field. Dogmatic and Moral theology are the most extensive topics. Apologetics must receive due consideration. Pastoral theology and Pastoral medicine are phases of Moral theology. Sacramental theology must be considered from the moral and dogmatic viewpoint. Mystic theology retains its own field. Patristic will be combined with Patrology. Homiletics, altho distinct from theology, is its chief exponent and therefore we feel justified in treating it here.

5. *History.* This is one of the most extensive fields to be covered. We hope to develop it along the lines adopted for United States history, but to give more prominence to diocesan and parochial interests. Running parallel with this history is that of the numerous religious orders and religious congregations. Christian archaeology, being a phase of church history, will be considered with History. Biography will require considerable work. For old Catholic authors we shall use the Latin form of their names. As our basis for saints' names we shall follow the form used by the Church in her martyrology, breviary, missals, and official publications ("Acta Apostolicae Sedis"). By using these as our guide we have a common ground which anyone may readily consult.

6. *Bible.* We have no definite plan for the development of this subject. Until we have further knowledge from the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, we shall let the matter rest.

7. *Church government.* It is our hope to work this out on the plan as now used in treating the affair of a civil government.

The work of providing subject headings for the above, has been retarded for the want of a good classification. Thus far I have had to work out my own. It seems that it could be a great advantage if the subject nomenclature and classification were to be developed simultaneously. Short cuts in either one are disastrous. I think we need have no fear of producing a too minute subject nomenclature or classification. They make for clearness and exactness, and it is certainly a great aid to those who are not familiar with the field. Our ideal is a complete, well rounded-out, subject nomenclature and classification. In how far we shall have succeeded, time will tell; and time is a severe critic.

Thus far we have concerned ourselves only with Canon law. As our basis for its nomenclature we have followed the new "Codex Juris Canonici." The work is about half completed and it is our hope to have it in final form very soon. Mimeographed copies will be issued to those who are interested. We shall appreciate co-operation and shall be grateful for constructive criticism.

New Building for the New York Academy of Medicine Library

OPENING its doors to the public on Thursday, November 18, the library of the New York Academy of Medicine found itself in commodious quarters in the fine new building which the Carnegie Corporation has enabled the Academy to erect on Fifth Avenue at 103rd Street. The reading room on the third floor seats one hundred and eight readers, compared with the accommodation for forty-five readers in the old building at 17 West 43rd Street. On the third floor are also the public catalog room, with separate author and subject catalogs, the Fellows' Room, staff workrooms, and librarian's office. There are nine stories of Sneed stacks, each stack room containing carols for the use of students. The library's collections of 140,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets are comfortably housed, with plenty of room for expansion. There are five floors of periodicals and transactions, three of textbooks, and one, the lowest floor, of duplicates. The large periodical reading room has on its especially constructed shelves 937 current periodicals, with room for half as many again. The library, moving so far away from some of its previous neighbors to whom it had been able to refer readers, will be obliged to subscribe for some periodicals not hitherto on its subscription list. A photostat is part of the equipment. The library is for the present open to the general public only in the mornings, but it is one of the suggestions of the new librarian, Dr. Archibald Malloch, as outlined in "The Needs of the Library," an article reprinted from the Academy's *Bulletin* of last June, that these hours be extended up to five o'clock in the evening.

How to Secure a County Library

A new edition of the practical 35-page "How to Secure a County Library" issued by the Texas Library and Historical Commission has been published. The "Texas County Law" is followed by a practical application of that law to the organization of the county library—"method of procedure, library survey points, helps from the Library Commission in arousing interest, some questions often asked, pointers, campaign data, contract forms," and many other items helpful to librarians in other states. The pamphlet is State Library *Bulletin* No. 1, revised, July, 1926.

The Contribution of the Library School to Negro Education

By FLORENCE RISING CURTIS
Director of the Hampton Institute Library School

IN discussing in a brief paper the contribution of the library school to Negro education, it has been necessary to limit the field to the existing educational institutions with which I am somewhat familiar, those of collegiate grade located in the South and in a few border states. Only as the colleges send out teachers who are familiar with libraries, and impressed with the necessity for providing books for pupils of any age, will the high school and elementary school libraries develop. It is evident, too, that only upon those who have had the advantages of a liberal education, upon the teachers and ministers and parents who know and love books, can the public libraries depend in their efforts to make books a vital part of the life of their communities.

It is my conviction that the problems of these colleges are not inherent in the racial characteristics of the Negro. They are, in the large, the problems of other racial groups thruout the world, wherever those who have been held back by lack of opportunity are endeavoring to bring their cultural level up to that of others who have had years in which to develop their educational institutions. The Negro race is fortunate in the fact that it can work side by side with others in promoting this development: dialects cause no confusion; serious religious differences do not exist; there is no alien system of government, or of law, or of family, to reconcile with that of other groups. With money to finance their educational institutions, and a general acceptance of high standards in education, Negro colleges can develop more surely and with less friction than will colleges in countries where language, religion, or law erect almost insuperable- barriers within communities.

Since, for a great majority, education beyond the elementary school is only possible if high schools and colleges are easily accessible, it is natural that most of the students will be drawn to the smaller institutions, hampered by lack of adequate financial support, whether from public funds, from church organizations, or from interested friends. Economic conditions have made it difficult to keep children in the elementary school, where the boys, at least, leave early to go to work; the expense of tuition, of board and lodging, of textbooks, and of suitable clothing, are often prohibitive in homes where parents would gladly send their children to college. Since those who have the advantages of further education are inevitably to be leaders, they should find, even in the smaller college, a superior corps of instructors, adequate equipment for laboratories or shops, and an excellent library.

The potential leader cannot afford to have an inferior education, for it is his task to win the respect and support of his community, black and white, by his ability, his judgment and foresight, and his character. He must help to foster the pride without which no group can progress, a pride in the achievements of individuals, as well as in the advance of church and school and home. Is the Negro, who, as his horizons have broadened, has shown that he is able to keep pace with his opportunities, to find that higher education for him is too largely a textbook affair? The penalty of progress is further progress, otherwise stagnation follows; those who have had a narrow and scanty education are easily led by the boss, the bigot, and the propagandist. Only wise and tolerant leaders can truly guide a group desirous that with economic opportunity may come the possibility of better home and community life; they know that paved streets, attractive homes and gardens, books and pictures and good music, have a refining influence, that it is in such an environment that good citizens are reared.

The time has come to consider seriously the library conditions in the Negro colleges, since all of them are sending out teachers, tho not all are organized or designated as teacher-training institutions. Benevolences are still needed, greatly needed, but the benevolent attitude should be a critical one as well. The next decade should see a combination of weak colleges to form stronger ones; higher standards of instruction, curriculum, and equipment; and above all, libraries which may justify their claim to be collegiate institutions.

A recent visit to the libraries of many of these colleges has shown that they are lagging behind those of the colleges, and even of the high schools, of the North, while in many institutions the library, as an actual working department of the college, scarcely exists. The small reference collections are worn, out-of-date, without authority or value for college classes; the quality of the instruction in such institutions must suffer from the lack of good general reference material. The books reserved for the reading required in the various courses are often

the property of the teachers, who are generously sharing their personal libraries in order to make their work of value to their students. It did not require a World War to teach the colored people how to "give till it hurts," their schools and churches have been built and carried on by real sacrifice. The teacher who is endeavoring to advance in his profession, who is saving his moderate income for graduate study, is bearing a double burden if he must provide the books needed for his classes.

These college libraries, like all college libraries, fail to provide the recreational reading so necessary to the developing student, who is carefully exposed to every good influence save that of interesting and worthwhile books. Parents often feel that their children acquire undesirable and expensive habits while in college: no parents have ever had cause to regret that sons or daughters came home with the reading habit firmly fixed. There is no taste more refining or more sure to be a safeguard when the young people go out into the world for themselves. Unless the college library furnishes a liberal supply of good recreational books, the time which students devote to reading will be limited, and the books and magazines available elsewhere will be of a cheaper and more sensational type.

An analysis of conditions without a constructive program of relief is valueless. How may the library of the Negro college be so improved that it may function efficiently? The first step is to give the library a place in the annual budget, as a department on equal footing with education, or science, or home economics. A library campaign on the part of the alumni may benefit the library for a time, but it cannot be maintained without continuous and increasing funds. No farmer or business man could conduct his affairs successfully with such a method of spasmodic starts and stops. The library often suffers because it is seen in the light of sentiment, rather than that of business; no one sentimentalizes over a chemical laboratory, the purchase of chemicals is considered in the cold light of necessity, but the needs of the library are not regarded as pressing, nor is it always a department of which the institution may be proud.

These colleges need books, and more books. Teachers must read if they are to grow, if they are to show to their students what it means to be educated men and women. They are often starving for books, feeling themselves slipping back, losing the zest and the delight in their work which they knew when they were themselves students in larger institutions. Donors must be looked to to provide books in addition to those which can be purchased, until each college which is sending out young people into home and school and farm and business has given them first the opportunity to form the reading habit, to possess that talisman against loneliness and disappointment, the power to lose oneself in a book. There must be a good library of children's books in each teacher-training institution. None today has an adequate collection and most have none at all. It is thru books that the child must widen the boundaries of his world, thru books that he must enlarge his vocabulary and learn to read with comprehension; a school which does not provide them gives him an inferior education, the pupil-teacher who does not have access to a children's library lacks an invaluable preparation for her future work.

The college authorities realize that most of these libraries are neglected and ineffective, that the institution needs expert advice and aid if it is to have, first, a worthwhile collection of books, and, secondly, if these books are to be made available thru systematic organization and administration. It is here that the library schools are making a real contribution, by educating librarians who may undertake this important service. The expert librarian will first weed out the volumes which burden the shelves, as valueless in a college library as an airplane built in 1906 would be for the practical use of a class in aviation. The acquisition of an adequate reference library will be an easy task if funds are forthcoming to purchase the books selected by librarian and teachers. One of the state colleges for Negroes has built up in the last three years a collection of which any small college might be proud. The construction of any one of the buildings on the campus is a long and expensive task, but books may be acquired without delay, and at comparatively little cost.

An important part of the librarian's duties will be reference aid to teachers and students, a work practically untouched in many of these colleges. Pictures and other illustrative material will help to vitalize the class work, especially in English and history, in economics and sociology. The students who have come from homes where there were no books, may build up the cultural background so often lacking in bright young people who have made the most of limited opportunities. No one was ever stirred by a book who did not in turn share with others the knowledge and inspiration which it gave. Those who go out to teach in the elementary and secondary schools will consider books a necessity for their pupils, and will thus stimulate the development of school and public libraries.

But it is not alone as an agency for preparing librarians that the library school may contribute to Negro education. It is hoped that the

new school at Hampton Institute may realize an ideal of wider service. It is to it that the institutions which are planning a program of library development will naturally turn for advice and help, here they may learn of such definite guides as the "measuring sticks" for school and college libraries; the Report of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Revenues, with its analysis of expenditures per student; and the Report of the A. L. A. Committee on Standardization of Building Needs for College and University Libraries. These, and the various books on school libraries are but a few examples of the professional material needed, but not easily accessible today; the library school, in co-operation with the American Library Association and with state libraries, library commissions and associations, and individual libraries, could make it available. Correspondence concerning booklists, library records, and equipment has already begun and will increase as time goes on, and the school is beginning to function as an employment bureau for librarians in the field, in addition to its work of placing its own students.

Book exhibits should be available for lending, such as a collection of children's books to be displayed when alumni or interested friends are visiting a college, and there is the opportunity of demonstrating the value of such a library in the practice school. Such an exhibit would create interest at a regional teachers' conference. The Library School and the Whittier School of Hampton Institute should be equipped to demonstrate to the students in the School of Education and to visiting teachers and school officers, excellent book collections for pupils of elementary and high school age, and modern methods in the administration of school libraries, emphasizing the value of attractive rooms, and the use of inexpensive furniture made in the manual training classes.

An annual informal conference of librarians, similar to the ministers' and farmers' and the builders' conferences held each year at Hampton Institute, would afford library contacts, both with those meeting similar problems in their work and with librarians who came to give lectures and conduct discussions. There would be opportunity for demonstrations of library methods, for book and picture exhibits, and a chance to examine in detail the professional library of the Library School and the book collection of the Collis P. Huntington Library of the Institute.

The service most needed today is, however, one which must be given in the field, by a visiting librarian, with headquarters at the library school. Executives who desire to develop their college libraries find themselves at a loss in appraising the value of the books already on hand, and in planning for better organization and extension. A visiting librarian could survey the collection and decide upon the material to be sold for waste paper or burned; with personal knowledge of the reference collection in each institution, a visiting librarian could plan a program of acquisition, and aid in preparing an annual list for purchase; people who offered to send books could be advised concerning the institutions with special needs, as has already been done in a few instances; the visiting librarian could stimulate an interest in the library on the part of the college officials, advise as to rooms and equipment, and in regard to the budgeting of available funds. Not least is the service which such a librarian could render, in creating a demand for librarians prepared to give expert service, since it is not yet generally recognized that the library, which is the heart of the institution, needs a specialist at its head, quite as much as the work in education, or science, or home economics demands teachers who have specialized along these lines.

This, as I see it, is the field open to the Hampton Institute Library School, established just a year ago thru the interest of the Carnegie Corporation with the co-operation and counsel of the American Library Association, and enrolling a liberal number of students on scholarships granted by the General Education Board. It carries forward the work begun years ago in the special Training Class of the Louisville Free Library, which has prepared librarians for many public library branches in the cities. It has begun its service in the hope that it may build upon the good will and the co-operation of forward looking people, black and white, in the two great racial groups of our Republic.

This paper was read at the annual meeting of the Professional Training Class Section of the A. L. A. at Atlantic City, October 7, 1926.

Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, has in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* for October an enjoyable article on "Who Reads William James?" Mr. Compton's many years' enthusiasm for James led him recently to make "a study of the readers of his books as they are circulated from the public library of one of our large American cities."

Reactions of a trunk maker, a postal employee, a machinist, a stenographer, a musical instruments salesman, a laborer, and all sorts and conditions of men other than college men, in fact, are interestingly set down in a short paper which is at once a contribution to the literature of self-education thru the library, and a reminder that similar studies on readers in other fields would make good reading as well as valuable information.

INTEREST in the *Library Extension* report is being expressed on all sides. Kenyon Butterfield of the American Country Life Association and William Green of the American Federation of Labor are bringing it to the attention of their constituents, as are representatives of the Russell Sage Foundation, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Y. M. C. A., the U. S. Bureau of Education, the International Council of Religious Education and other national organizations. Directors of rural sociology in the universities of Arizona, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee, and in other universities, state colleges, and normal schools are commenting favorably, and in some cases planning to use it with their students or colleagues.

THE report is not so much raising new questions as answering questions people have had long in mind. "It furnishes," says a typical comment, "some very valuable information along lines on which I am keenly interested. . . . I shall gladly do all I can to extend the field of this work."

IMPORTANT to all agencies interested in education, the *Library Extension* report *is* doubly important to libraries. It is a study of public library conditions and needs by the Committee on Library Extension of the American Library Association. A summary of objectives and findings is followed by detailed statements of (1) present public library facilities and (2) methods for promoting public library development. Graphs, maps, tables, and index are included. 163 pages. Cloth, $1.75, postage prepaid.

Volumes 1 and 2 of a *Survey of Libraries in the United States* are now ready. Volume 1 (316 p.) covers administration; volume 2 (370 p.) service, to readers in public, university and college libraries. Cloth, $2 each, postage prepaid.

The American Library Association

86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 1, 1926.

AT last the long since planned and long deferred Archives building is to be erected in Washington out of the $50,000,000 omnibus appropriation for public buildings. Our federal archives have long been in disgraceful and dangerous confusion, and it is gratifying to learn that this building will be one of the first of the new public buildings to be erected. It had been proposed that this structure should occupy the block north of the congressional library on East Pennsylvania Avenue, a very suitable site because of the correlation of archives with the treasures of the Library of Congress. This site is now allotted to a Supreme Court building, much needed, which will complete the symmetrical scheme for the open space east of the Capitol. The Archives building is now probably to be on Pennsylvania Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, part of a row of great government buildings extending from the Post Office to the Treasury building, which will help to make Washington more and more the foremost of capital cities in respect to architecture, for nothing in the world surpasses our national Capitol which closes the perspective of Pennsylvania Avenue as seen from the Treasury building.

THE service of Professor E. C. Richardson as bibliographical consultant in the Library of Congress should ultimately reap rich harvest in making the treasures of every library available to every worker in research. The examples which he brings before the library public of the usefulness of full information, as to books considered obsolete or worthless, give fresh emphasis to the whole scheme of inter-library information. It will be long indeed before a union catalog of rare or otherwise important books, which is his ideal, can be accomplished, but in the meantime the machinery for obtaining information should be bettered as far as may be. One of the most effective developments in this direction was the monograph on "Special Collections in Libraries in the United States" prepared by W. Dawson Johnston and Isadore G. Mudge at Columbia University and printed by the Bureau of Education in 1912 as Bulletin 23 of that year. The American Library Annual for 1917-18 supplemented this work in an imperfect way by listing specialties, without further information, in the libraries which made reports on their specialties. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has also endeavored to be of service to libraries or research workers making inquiries as to books difficult to obtain but probably owned by one or more of the great libraries. Professor Richardson cites one example wherein a university library wrote seventeen letters to different libraries to obtain such information, which can better be obtained by printing a general inquiry, for which the LIBRARY JOURNAL is always willing to find space. It may indeed often be that the great libraries lack some local volume or pamphlet which can be found within the local collection of libraries very unimportant in themselves. The Union List of Periodicals, now so far advanced, is one step in the right direction. Indeed, one of the triumphs of the coming half century will doubtless be the perfection of a general plan by which a rare book may be found and placed at the service of the one man who has real need of that one book.

AS the public library serves the general public, so the new library of the Academy of Medicine will be freely at the service of the whole medical profession, as was specifically announced at the dedication of the new building in New York at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street on November 18th. The library, so long housed in Forty-third Street, had reached 140,000 volumes, overcrowding the old building, and it is now to have ample provision both for its present treasures and for indefinite expansion. Happily the Academy, like the universities, has recognized that the library must be at the heart of educational and professional work, and the library portion of the new building is already its most extensive part. This building is one of the great library achievements of 1926, and it would be peculiarly fitting if the Medical Library Association should this year come into affiliated relations with the American Library Association.

A QUARTER century of remarkable service for the Brooklyn Public Library by Dr. Frank P. Hill has been recognized by the trustees in granting him a leave of absence for six months as the most practical testimonial to his past achievements and the best insurance for his future usefulness. Dr. Hill's record during the half century since he graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1876 has been one of remarkable pioneering in the library field. Five years after graduation he became librarian at Lowell, thence

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removed to Paterson, where in 1885 he organized the first free public library under the New Jersey act of 1884. Returning to Massachusetts for the inauguration of the Salem Public Library, for which the historic Bertram house was secured, he was called back to New Jersey in 1889, where during his administration the Newark Free Public Library building of today began the notable career which has been continued under John Cotton Dana. In 1901, while the old Brooklyn Library was considering plans for becoming a public library, a separate movement was started for the establishment of the Brooklyn Public Library and with the approval of the trustees of the old library Dr. Hill was selected as pioneer for Brooklyn, with the result that the old library was in 1903 merged with the new organization which during Dr. Hill's administration has grown to be one of the most important in the country. Unfortunately, Dr. Hill's previous achievement in library building has not yet been crowned by the completion of the central building in Brooklyn, but an extraordinary branch library system, closely following that of Manhattan in importance, has been organized, and there is good reason to hope that before Dr. Hill completes his half century of library work, in 1931, the collections of the Brooklyn system and its administration will be consolidated in at least a workable portion of the great building which has been projected. Dr. Hill plans to spend half of his leave of absence on the Pacific Coast, starting this present month, and next year to use the second portion for a voyage to Europe, which will permit his attendance at the Edinburgh meeting of the British Library Association. Here he will have especial welcome as one of the hosts of the personally conducted trip of our visiting friends from abroad, whose brief journey thruout the country was so well managed and so thoroly appreciated.

Library Book Outlook

ALL departments of literature are fairly well represented by the new books of the past fortnight.

In Travel there are Jesting Pilate, by Aldous Huxley (910, Doran, $3.50), the novelist-essayist's trip around the world; In Barbary, by E. Alexander Powell (916.1, Century, $4), the last volume of his travel-trilogy on Africa; Islands of the Mediterranean, by Paul Wilstach (910.4, Bobbs, $4), conveying romance, adventure, tradition, and history; All Around the Mediterranean, by Warren H. Miller (910.4, Appleton, $1.50), a guide-book; Ports of France, by Herbert Adams Gibbons (914.4, Century, $4), an illustrated account of the seafaring French; and A Wayfarer in the Dolomites, by S. H. Hamer (914.94, Houghton-Mifflin, $3).

There is a new biography of Poe, entitled Edgar Allan Poe, the Man, by Mary E. Phillips (Winston, 2 v., $10); a biography of Cortes the Conqueror, by Henry Dwight Sedgwick (Bobbs-Merrill, $5); one of Luther Burbank, by Frederick W. Clampett (Macmillan, $1.50); an autobiography of Victor Clarence Vaughan, entitled A Doctor's Memories (Bobbs-Merrill, $5), recording the varied experiences of the former Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School; the life-story of an uncivilized American Indian, entitled Crashing Thunder, edited by Paul Radin (970.1, Appleton, $2.50); and three additions to the English Men of Letters Series, namely, Ralph Waldo Emerson, by George Edward Woodberry, William Hickling Prescott, by Harry Thurston Peck, and William Blake, by Osbert Burdett (Macmillan, $1.25 each).

History and Sociology offer the following new titles: A History of the Ancient World, Vol. I, The Orient and Greece, by M. Rostovtzeff (930, Oxford Univ. Pr., $5), designed especially for American university courses in ancient history, and to be completed in a second volume, devoted to Rome; Thiers and the French Monarchy, 1797-1848, by John M. S. Allison (944, Houghton, $5); Words to the Deaf, by Guglielmo Ferrero (901, Putnam, $2), in which the noted Italian historian considers the social, ethical, industrial, and artistic maladies from which the present age is suffering; The Twilight of the White Race, by Maurice Muret (901, Scribner, $3), expressing the conviction that the white nations will follow Cecil Rhodes' advice, to think "not in countries, but in continents"; The Urban Community, by Ernest Watson Burgess (304, Univ. of Chicago Pr., $2), containing selected papers from the Proceedings of the American Sociological Society for 1925; New Schools for Older Students, by Nathaniel Peffer (371.9, Macmillan, $2.50), studies of various individual enterprises in adult education, made for the Carnegie Corporation of New York; and Selected Articles on War, Cause and Cure, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen (172, Wilson, $2.40), for the Handbook Series.

Clement Wood offers a critical study of Amy Lowell (811.7, Vinal, $2.50) and H. W. Garrod, a new study of Keats (821.7, Oxford Univ. Pr., $2). The Fifth Series of Prejudices, by H. L. Mencken (818, Knopf, $2.50) contains essays on birth-control, Comstockery, capital punishment, war, and various modern authors. Edgar Lee Masters presents Lee, a Dramatic Poem

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(811, Macmillan, $2); and Sara Teasdale, a new volume of poems, Dark of the Moon (811, Macmillan, $1.50).

The Mind of Rome, edited by Cyril Bailey (878, Oxford, $3.50), contains translated specimens of the greatest Roman writers, and forms a companion volume to Livingstone's "Pageant of Greece." Three welcome annual anthologies appear in The Best Plays of 1925-6, with the Year-Book of the Drama in America, compiled by Burns Mantle (812, Dodd-Mead, $3); Laughs, a compilation of the best humor of the past year, by Thomas L. Masson (817, Doubleday-Page, $2); and The Best British Short Stories of 1926, compiled by Edward J. O'Brien (823, Dodd-Mead, $2.50). The Book of Modern Catholic Verse, compiled by Theodore Maynard (821.08, Holt, $3), contains representative verse by Catholic poets, from Patmore down to the present.

Miscellaneous new non-fiction titles of interest include: Palestine Awake, by Sophie Irene Loeb (296, Century, $2.50), a survey of what is actually being done to remake Palestine into a modern home for the Jews; Hygeia, or Disease and Evolution, by Burton P. Thom (610, Dutton, $1), in the To-day and To-morrow Series; How We Become Personalities, by Edward H. Williams (131, Bobbs-Merrill, $3), explaining the nature of the glands regulating health, virility, and success; Mississippi Steamboatin', by Herbert Quick (656, Holt, $5), a historical account, together with a picture of the times; Man and Beast, by Samuel Scoville, Jr. (590, Harcourt-Brace, $2), stories of wild animals in their warfare with man; Wild Animals, by Wynant D. Hubbard (590, Appleton, $3), African adventures on the trail of zoo-animals; Lions in the Path, by Stewart Edward White (799, Doubleday-Page, $3); book-and-arrow hunting adventures in Africa; The Epic of Mount Everest, by Sir Francis Younghusband (796, Longmans, $3), an illustrated, condensed account of the three British expeditions; Early American Furniture, by Charles O. Cornelius (749, Century, $4), an authoritative volume; So This Is Jazz, by Henry O. Osgood (780, Little-Brown, $3), an interpretation; and The Column, by Hallam W. Davis (070, Knopf, $2), a handbook on newspaper-column writing.

The new fiction worth considering comprises W. W. Jacobs' Sea-Whispers (Scribner, $2), the first new Jacobs volume to be published in seven years; Zona Gale's Preface to Life (Appleton, $2), another story of a small-town family; Mary Roberts Rinehart's Tish Plays the Game (Doran, $2), more adventures of the indomitable, humorous, friendly Letitia Carberry; G. B. Stern's A Deputy Was King (Knopf, $2.50), continuing the story of Toni, who first appeared in the author's "The Matriarch"; and a new story by the Catholic novelist, Isabel C. Clarke, entitled The Castle of San Salvo (Benziger Bros., $2).

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Library Organizations

American Library Association

THE A. L. A. Council will hold no mid-winter meeting this year.

University and Reference Librarians of the Middle West

IT has been decided the University and Reference Librarians of the Middle West will omit the usual meeting at the end of next December and the first of January. This decision is reached after a canvass of votes sent in response to a circular letter to all concerned.

Middle West Normal School Librarians

NORMAL School librarians of the Middle West will hold no Chicago midwinter meeting this year. The group plans to meet as usual next year.

North Dakota Library Association

AT the North Dakota Library Association's Jamestown meeting on October 18-19, the theme was: "Problems of the Small Library," which in this state means the tiny library of five hundred to a thousand volumes, supported by the enthusiasm and devotion of a women's club or similar organization. Round table discussions of a very practical nature, which the leaders were careful to keep within the scope of the little library with the untrained librarian, occupied the morning sessions and the thirty-two members who attended took part freely and with enthusiasm. The librarians of the well-established libraries gave of their experience, and a trustee's section met separately on the second morning.

In the afternoon sessions came problems of a larger scope. County libraries were discussed the first afternoon, Mrs. Etheridge of the Minot State Teachers' College, who had been in county library work in Wyoming, telling her experiences. The legal aspect of the problem was seriously considered, in view of the changes which it is hoped will be made in the state library law at this winter's session of the legislature.

Miss Pearson of the Agricultural College Library at Fargo, and Clarence B. Lester of the Wisconsin State Library Commission told of

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the A. L. A. Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting. Mr. Lester in a clear, logical way showed what fifty years of growth had meant in the development of the free library. Mr. Lester's rich experience added much to the day's discussions. A reception followed the evening program.

The second afternoon was opened by a discussion of Children's Book Week, and Miss Rynnings of the Fargo Public Library and Miss Cook of the Commission called attention to the excellent exhibits prepared in this connection. Followed a delightful hour when Alfred Keator of the University of North Dakota Library took the association with him thru the libraries and other places of literary interest of the Old World where he and Mrs. Keator had recently spent six months. The sessions closed formally after this, but a drive and tea with Dr. Guest of the State Hospital for the Insane, and inspection of the Institution's Library held many of the guests.

New officers are: President, Bessie R. Baldwin, Traveling Library Department, Bismarck; vice-president, Nora Jacobsen, Leeds; secretary, Inga Rynning, Fargo; with Lillian Cook as member of the A. L. A. Council. The executive board members chosen are: Catherine McSherry, Minot; Lilian Mirick, Wahpeton; Mrs. Hazel Webster Byrnes, Mayville.

Montana Library Association

CALLED to order by the President, Clara M. Main of Lewistown, on October 4, the Montana Library Association was welcomed by E. B. Catlin, president of the Board of Trustees of the Anaconda Public Library. After the president's address, and a talk on local history by Mrs. Frederick Laist, a business session was held.

Roll call, responded to by each librarian telling briefly something worth while accomplished during the past year, and discussion of high school libraries by Inez Haskins of Butte, was followed by a trip to Smelter. Dinner at the County Club, where the delegates were the guests of Board of Trustees of the Hearst Free Library, was followed by an account of "A Librarian's Trip Around the World" by Louise Fernald of Great Falls.

On the following morning came discussion of adult education by Mrs. Mary F. Homan of Malta, library administration by Elizabeth Powell of Missoula, new books by Geneva Cook of Bozeman, and various library problems and how to meet them by Ida Sternfels of Butte, followed by luncheon at St. Mark's Parish House on invitation of the Woman's Club, and a drive to Warm Springs and Galen. In the evening came reports of A. L. A. and P. N. L. A. conferences by Gertrude Buckhous of the University Library, Missoula.

"Juvenile Books and the Story Hour" by Alberta Stone of Missoula, reports of committees, and plans for the coming year filled a morning session on October 6. Officers elected are: President, Emlyn Benson, Havre Public Library; vice-president, Ruth Sultzer, Butte Public Library; secretary, Lucile Peat, Livingston Public Library, and treasurer, Geneva Cook, Bozeman Public Library.

This, the seventeenth annual meeting of the association, was one of the best ever held.

Among Librarians

Kathleen Adams and Frances Atchinson, authors of "A Book of Giant Stories," recently published by Dodd, Mead and Co., are graduates of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, class of 1924. The book grew out of a cycle of stories told at the Indianapolis Public Library, in connection with which "began a hunt for more giant stories and still more giant stories," for the satisfaction of a great hunger not satisfied by the mere hearing of the stories. "The stories included are among those which have been told again . . . and they never seem to lose their appeal to the children," says the preface.

Mrs. John B. Ahouse (Ruth Brininstool, 1925 Pittsburgh), is now librarian, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, New York City.

Theodore Bolton, 1924 Pratt, formerly librarian of the New Utrecht High School in Brooklyn, has been appointed librarian of the Century Club in New York.

Ruth Brown has been promoted to the librarianship of the Grand Forks Public Library, following the resignation of Mrs. Lulu Hart, who has gone to Emporia, Kansas. Miss Brown was first assistant before her appointment.

Etta L. Cannon, 1924-25 New York Public, has been appointed assistant in the Roosevelt Memorial Association Library, New York City.

Azalea Clizbee, 1912-14, 1915-16 New York Public, has become part proprietor of the Pegasus Bookshop located at 31 E. 60th Street, New York City.

Eunice Cooper, 1917 Western Reserve, is now a senior attendant in the literature department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Gladys English, 1917 Western Reserve, is librarian at A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago.

Florence Ewing, 1922 Pittsburgh, is first assistant in the Central Children's Room, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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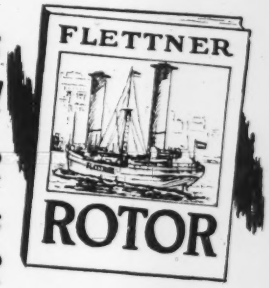

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Ruth M. Fornwalt, 1915 Western Reserve, is head of the Central Lending Division, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Myra Grosh, 1917 Pittsburgh, appointed librarian, Brownell Junior High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Agnes Hassell, formerly assistant at the Grand Forks Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian at the Alfred Dickey library at Jamestown, N. D., left vacant by the resignation of Margaret Mueller.

Martha L. Johnson, 1924 Pratt, formerly in the Brownsville Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been made an assistant in the Monmouth County Library, Freehold, N. J.

Magnus Kristoffersen, 1925-26 New York Public, has been appointed librarian of the Central-Bibliotek, Holstebro, Denmark.

Lucy M. Kinloch, 1926 Pratt, has been appointed to the position of head of the children's and schools department of the public library at Calgary, Alta., Canada.

Ethel H. Kuenning is the librarian in charge of the James Memorial Library at Williston, in succession to Marion Goss, who resigned owing to illness.

Mrs. Edith M. Laird, 1922 Pratt, formerly cataloger at Princeton University Library, has been appointed librarian of the American University in Beirut, Syria.

Alice Louise LeFevre, 1922-23 New York Public, was appointed librarian of the West Commerce High School, Cleveland, O., Sept. 13.

Eleanor Libbey has been appointed reference librarian in the North Dakota State Library Commission, succeeding Margaret Welch, who was married October 12th to Dr. John Koucky of Chicago.

Margaret E. McFate, 1925 Pittsburgh, has been appointed children's librarian at Lima, Ohio.

Edith R. Morse, 1913 Pittsburgh, is children's librarian at the Public Library of Everett, Wash.

Nataly E. Newton, 1920-21 New York Public, has been promoted from the first assistantship to the librarianship of the Russell Memorial Library, Middletown, Conn.

Anne F. Oliphant, 1921 Western Reserve, Children's Course, has been appointed first assistant in the Lewis Carroll Room of the Cleveland Public Library.

Avis Pillsbury, who has been assistant librarian at the Bangor Public Library, Bangor, Me., has resigned, and is helping for the duration of the school year at the University of Illinois' Library School.

Eugenia Raymond, 1921-22 New York Public, has succeeded Ralph Lane Thompson, 1922-23 New York Public, as head of the Loan Department of the Ohio State University.

Pauline Rich, 1926 Wisconsin, has been in charge of the Bismarck Public Library since the first of September.

John S. Richards, recently librarian of the Washington State Normal School at Ellensburg, is now superintendent of circulation at the University of California Library at Berkeley. This note will correct a recent announcement wherein Mr. Richards was entered as John S. Wilson.

Elizabeth J. Sherwood, 1907 Pratt, formerly editor of the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, has established, in partnership with the Misses Wallace, the Publisher's Emergency Bureau at 104 Fifth Ave., New York.

Martha Stewart, 1925 Pittsburgh, is branch librarian, Lima, Ohio.

Dorothy M. Tobin, 1921 Western Reserve, Children's Course, was recently appointed school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library.

Margaret E. Vinton, a graduate of Michigan University and of the Los Angeles Library School, has been appointed instructor in the St. Louis Library School. Miss Vinton has had ten years' varied experience; as branch librarian in Los Angeles, as classifier in Michigan University, and as librarian of the public libraries of Salem, Ohio, and Bexley, Columbus, Ohio.

Sabina Waterfield, 1919 Western Reserve, is on the staff of the Mayo Clinic Library, Rochester, Minn.

Eliza Witham, 1895 Pratt, since its organization head of the Greenpoint branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, died on November 8.

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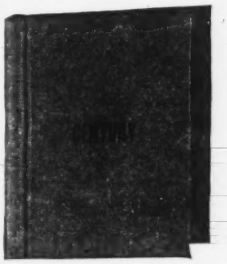

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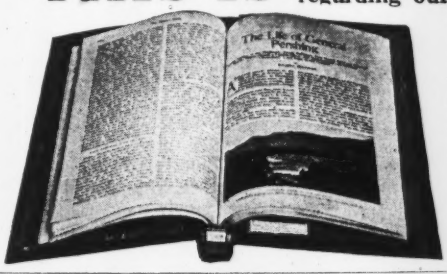

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